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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 5 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1914 — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ...	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan *via* Shingapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	23rd Dec.	7th. Jan. 1914.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	30th. Dec.	10th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	4th. Jan.	16th. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	17th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	28th. Jan.	9th Feb.
Pruang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th Feb.	22nd. Feb.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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The Hon. Sir PHEROSHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.
DIRECTORS.
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K. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Athens A&C	5594	....	7th Jan ....
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb ...
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar ....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	21st Mar.....	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ....

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Singie.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	420	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes
of

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" Schemes cut-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of

43-1, Bowbazar Street, Majumdar Bros. & Co,
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agent*

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

RAI SAHEB Dr, K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2. Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KASARA 1195, Th. 8th Jan. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 9th Jan. *6 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 12th Jan. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 8th January, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2998 tons, on Thursday, the 8th January, calling at Verawal, Mongrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 8th Jan.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 22nd ,,
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA...	3413	,, 19th. ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

6th January, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul-Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medows Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.
BY APPOINTMENE.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid ... ... ,, 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	
CYCLE	

AND LIFT INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
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Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

ALL INDIA
UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Outhorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	.. ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
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THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

W. I. T. C.
RACE MEETINGS.

It is not necessarily the swiftest horse that first catches the judge's eye as the field flash past the winning post, for there is one all-important factor which has an immense bearing on the result of any horse race and in this factor is bound up much that is interesting and salient from a spectacular and sporting standpoint. We allude to the dexterity, tact and grit of the Jockey; his ability to ride to orders; his judgment of pace and staying power—in short his qualification to ride a skilful race and, perhaps a great finish: masterly qualities which give truth to the old saying. "*It is the bridle and spur that makes a good horse.*" Everybody knows that to fully appreciate the attractiveness or fascination of racing it is essential that the manœuvring of good jockeyism be carefully observed, and to permit of this being carried out successfully a BINOCULAR giving wide field and perfect definition is an absolute necessity.

We can provide these. Select any one of the following PRISMATIC FIELD GLASSES and you will be investing in an article of intrinsic merit and utility, giving EXTENDED VISION, FINE DEFINITION and STERLING VALUE.

What more useful present for a racing man, shikarist, for the rifle range, or for use under Service conditions, than one of these powerful and beautifully finished and wear resisting Binoculars?

Busch's	Prismatic	"Lynkop"	8	diameter, Rs.	105
do.	do.	"Ultralux"		do. ,,	120
do.	do.	"Sollux"	6	do. ,,	138
do.	do.	do	10	do. ,,	155
do.	do.	"Terlux"	9	do. ,,	140
do.	Ordinary, Wide Vision			,,	45

For Cash, the above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
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BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.
89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASS, all in French, 4 months from January 8th: Mondays, Thursday, 9-10 a. m. In advance: Rs. 8 per month, or Rs. 28 for the cource. Prof. Louis Peltier, FRENCH INSTITUTE, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 1062

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

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FIRST CLASS COOK.—Required for Hotel, Goanese preferred. Apply, with testimonials and salary required, to
PROPRIETRESS,
St. Mark's Hotel, Bangalore.

LOCUM TENENS.—WANTED for a colliery district the services of a fully qualified medical officer as a locum tenens for a period of 8 months from 1st March 1914.—Apply stating salary required and giving full particulars of qualifications to the SECRETARY, Indian Mining Association, Post Box No. 280, Calcutta.

REQUIRED for a group of tea gardens in Assam, a fully qualified European Medical Officer, Good remuneration to officer with experience of tropical diseases.
Apply BYRON M. DAVIDSON, Hon Secy, Chandpur Bagan P. O., S. Sylhet.

RESIDENT SURGEON WANTED for the Police Hospital, Bangkok, Siam.
Salary commencing at Ticals 400 (approximately Rs. 440) per mensem and rising by annual increments of Ticals 20 to Ticals 500 (approximately Rs. 550), with partially furnished quarters in the hospital. First class passage paid to Bangkok.
Candidates must be duly qualified and of European parentage.
Applications stating age, experience and qualifications with three recent Testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned as early as possible.
The successful candidate will be expected to take over duty within two months of appointment.
H. CAMPBELL HIGHET,
Medical Officer of Health & Police Surgeon,
Bangkok, Siam.

WANTED—TUTIONS by a young gentleman in Urdu and Persian. Please apply Box 188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1168

WANTED—an experienced and qualified ENGINEERING SURVEYOR. Pay Rs. 135. Apply to Box 185, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1164

WANTED—Smart STENO TYPISTS. Pay Rs. 40 to 60 according to qualifications. Apply to Box 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1165

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C. I.

WANTED by English firm, GUARANTEE BROKER for Financing Piecegoods business. Apply to Box No. 182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1152

WANTED an experienced COMPOUNDER for a Chemists' shop in Poona. Apply stating experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1166

WANTED Nurses for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. Two certificated, salary Rs. 75 a month; two probationers.—Apply with copies of testimonials and letters of reference to MISS GRANT, 92, Barrackpur, E. B. S. R.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "Trilokchandra Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to The SECRETARY, Trilokchandra Jain High School, Indore. 1058

WANTED—For the Nanak Chand Anglo Sanskrit High School, Meerut, a Head Master from 1st June 1914 on pay Rs. 150-10-200 and the advantages of a Provident Fund
A man of high academical qualifications coupled with experience will have preference.
Personal canvassing of the members of the committee is forbidden. For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED

WANTED a Mechanical Engineer to fit oil and flour mills with a fitted ginning mill. Apply with terms to DOST MAHOMED and NOOR MAHOMED, General Merchants, Goona City, C. I.

WANTED, immediately, EUROPEAN NURSERY GOVERNESS for Ambala for girl aged three. Apply personally to Mrs. STRICKLAND, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED two Assistants for Radhanpur High School—one Graduate and one under-graduate. Salary Rs. 60 and 35 respectively. Persian preferred. Must apply at once before January to
DIWAN,
1163 Radhanpur State.

WANTED—MANAGERS, AGENTS, CANVASSERS, INSPECTORS and CASHIERS on handsome salary. Apply by letter to
THE IMPERIAL BANK, LTD.,
Delhi.

WANTED European Firm requires one or two smart youths to learn the General Merchant's business. Board and lodge free, also progressive salary for willing workers. Pure Europeans preferred. —Apply giving age and full particulars in first letter to PARVION & Co., Bareilly.

WANTED—By 15th January, 1914, for the Brigade High Schools, Secunderabad, Deccan, a trained Kindergarten Mistress, European, Music (Piano) essential. Apply, stating age, experience, religion, to the
Rev. F. W. HEYCOCK, M.A.,
Chaplain of Secunderabad.

WANTED an ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER with a thorough practical knowledge of Engineering Stores and Materials and accustomed to dealing with Correspondence. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required to
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
Byculla Ironworks, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER and VICTORIA. Have given thorough satisfaction. Selling only because owner going home. Not less than Rs. 500. Address Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1171

FOR SALE—ACCUMULATORS suitable for small electric lights, carriage lamps, motor cars and wedding processions on hire at very moderate rates. NATIONAL ELECTRIC Co., Princess Street, Bombay. 1158

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A 20 H. P. 5 seated torpedo body Paige Motor Car, complete with all tools and accessories, 2 side and 1 tail lamp and 2 acetylene head lights, wind screen, hood, speedometer, spare wheel with tyre, etc. The car is in excellent order and was purchased in March 1913. All five tyres on car have been recently replaced and are brand new. Cost Rs. 4,500. Price Rs. 3,000.—For further particulars apply PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Nawab of Sasl in, Chawpatty, Bombay. 1032

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

ZEISS UNIVERSAL PALMOS CAMERA, 7 by 5, fitted half plate, with Zeiss 4.5 Lens and 6 Backs, cost Rs. 450, sell Rs. 300. Ernemann's Stereoscopic Camera, REFLEX, with Zeiss 4.5 lenses, 45 by 107, with magazine, dark slides, etc., cost Rs. 300, sell Rs. 200. Heavy Gold Minute Chronograph Repeater, half hunter, by White, cost Rs. 400, sell Rs. 300 10-12 H. P. Alder Motor Car, 4 seater, in perfect order, any examination, cost Rs. 5,000, sell Rs. 3,250. Property of A. PELL, 44, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

3½ H. P. Triumph Motor Cycle and Side Car, perfect running order and condition; lamps, horn, tools, spares, Rs. 500. Apply Capt. HOGAN, Bareilly.

10 COUPLE Dwarf Fox Hounds imported last October, entered on Jack and very healthy.—W. G. B. DICKSON, Sarnia, Badulla, Ceylon.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—for 2 months a furnished flat in Colaba. For particulars apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET FLATS in the Laxmikant Mansions, Hughes Road, Chaupati. Apply to
SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
Choupati Road.

TO BE LET.—The first floor of "Minocher Villa" in Middle Colaba. For rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Dalal Street,
Telephone No. 2611. 1172

TO BE LET—The Second floor of "Villar Ville" at Apollo Bunder, overlooking the Harbour. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Dalal Street,
Telephone No. 2611. 11.2

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE AT THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS. TENDERS are invited for the sale of all kinds of Wastes and Cotton Tares produced at the above Mills by contract for the year ending 31st December, 1914. Offers will be taken at the mills by the Manager till 17th January, 1914, with Rs. 100 deposit.
Tender Form can be obtained at the mills on applying to THE MANAGER.
All the wastes are ready for inspection at the Elphinstone Mills at any time during the day.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of Articles of Provisions for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for one year during 1914-15 will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time), of 21st January, 1914.
For particulars see Notice No. 8394 in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 11th December, 1913 or apply to the DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 12 noon on MONDAY, 26th January, 1914, for the post of MATE HARBOUR TUGS; salary Rs. 3,600 per annum; appointment not pensionable.
The applicants should state their age and forward originals of the certificates and testimonials they hold with copies thereof for retention.
Preference will be given to those who hold Board of Trade Certificate as Master or Mate.
JOHN A. LEGGE,
Master Attendant.
Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, 19th December, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KAMAKURA MARU" having arrived on the 4th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

GOVERNMENT OF COACHIN.

ERNAKULAM WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PUMPING MACHINERY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of Engines and Pumps for the following minimum pumping work, etc., will be received by the Undersigned on or before the 28th of February, 1914:—
Low lift pumping 20,000 gallons an hour to a height of 68 feet.
High lift pumping the same quantity per hour to a height of 59 feet.
Further information and Specification may be obtained at the Water Works Department Office, Ernakulam, on payment of Rs. 5, which will not be returned. Other detailed plans may if necessary be seen in the office. Parties tendering must do so at their own cost.
A. S. F. MODY,
Water Works & Municipal Engineer.
Ernakulam, 21st December, 1913.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Government of the United Provinces is prepared to receive applications for State Technical Scholarships of £150 a year, each tenable for two years, enabling the holders to proceed to England or other western country in order to obtain instruction in one of the following industries:—

Municipal and Sanitary Engineering.
Paper-making.
Wood and grass pulp working.
Cotton printing.
Sugar Engineering.
Tanning.
Wool-dyeing.
Manufacture of vegetable oils.

A thorough preliminary training in India is essential, and candidates must have real practical experience in the subjects they desire to study. It is necessary also that they should know enough English to follow lectures in that language and be in a position to turn their training to practical use on their return to this country.
The possession of a university degree is desirable and candidates should ordinarily have read up to the standard of the B. Sc. or B. A. (with science), or other equivalent degree or have obtained an equivalent diploma. Candidates selecting one of the engineering sciences should have reached the Intermediate Science standard at least and should have a competent knowledge of physics, chemistry and mathematics. Exceptions in regard to the standard of education may however be made in the case of candidates who have an hereditary connexion with, or who have displayed a special aptitude for, the industry they propose to study, provided that their knowledge of English satisfies the condition laid down above.
Applications giving full details of qualifications and antecedents should reach the Secretary to Government, Industries Department, Allahabad, not later than the 1st March 1914. The applicants should state which industry they select and what their qualifications are specially in respect of the industry selected.
Candidates must clearly understand that they will have to depend upon their own exertions when they return to India and that the Government does not and cannot undertake to provide them with employment.
By Order, etc.,
A. W. PIM,
Secy to Govt., United Provinces.
Allahabad, 24th December, 1913.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition, for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of Chintaman Bhau Khedeker late of Bombay Daiwadnya, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company but now unemployed .....Deceased.
Satyabhamabai of Bombay Daiwadnya Hindu. Inhabitant widow of the abovenamed deceased on behalf of her minor son Woman residing at Girgaum near French Bridge outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand and nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 20th day of November, 1913.
SATYABHAMABAI,
1174 Petitioner in person.

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Castorseeds, Muth, Garlic and Methiseed.
THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "K" Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned.—
Ex S.S. "Sabarmati."
241 bags of castorseeds, 21 bags of muth, 52 bags of garlic and 116 bags of methiseeds, slightly damaged.
The cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, 10th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GRAND AUCTION SALE of the following 16 Second-hand Motor Cars will be held at Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency's Branch, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), under instructions from the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the abovementioned date and time the following cars:—
(1) 20 H.-P. 4 cylinder Daimler car, fitted with six-seated Limousine body, Dual ignition, stepney wheel, speedometer and milometer, three electric lamps, one large head lamps and horn.
(2) 20-30 H.-P. 6 cylinder Standard car, fitted with a five-seated victoria body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lapms and horn.
(3) 20-14 H.-P. 6 cylinder Standard car, fitted with a five-seated Roi-des-Belges body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.
(4) 12-14 H.-P. 4 cylinder Durkopp car fitted with a five-seated body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.
(5) 12-14 H.-P. 4 cylinder Durkopp car, fitted with a five-seated body complete with hood, screen, three lamps and horn.
(6) 14 H.-P. 4 cylinder Mass car fitted with a five-seated torpedo body complete with hood, screen, three lamps and horn.
(7) 12 H.-P. 2 cylinder Relyante car, fitted with Auster engine, magnito ignition, with a four-seated body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.
(8) 10-12 H.-P. 2 cylinder Hurtu car, fitted with a four-seated body and complete with three lamps and horn.
(9) 16-20 H.-P. 4 cylinder Humber car, fitted with a five-seated torpedo body complete, with a hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.
(10) 16-20 H.-P. 4 cylinder Humber car, fitted with a five-seated double phaeton body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.
(11) 12-16 H.-P. 4 cylinder Delage car, fitted with a five-seated torpedo body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.
(12) 12-16 H.-P. 4 cylinder B.S.A. car, fitted with a five-seated body complete with hood, screen, three lamps and horn.
(13) 8 H.-P. single cylinder De Dion car, fitted with a four-seated body complete with hood, stepney, three lamps and horn.
(14) 8 H.-P. single cylinder De Dion car, fitted with a four-seated tonneau body complete with hood, stepney, three lamps and horn.
(15) 6 H.-P. single cylinder Rover car, fitted with a two-seated body and a dicky seat behind complete with hood, stepney, three lamps and horn.
(16) 6 H.-P. single cylinder Rover car, fitted with a two-seated body and a dicky seat behind complete with hood, stepney, three lamps and horn.
All the above cars are in running order.
These cars are now on view at the above address.
This sale will afford an excellent opportunity to taxi-cab drivers and others desiring to invest in good second-hand cars at bargain prices.
For further particulars apply to Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency (leading Motor House of Asia), York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th January, 1914.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Wallace Flour Mill at Chickal Wadi Tardeo, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Khanoo Moosa.
3,000 Bags Flour "Anchor Brand" Household; Household pocket; Superfine and Export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 2 days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES AND BOILER COMPOSITION, ETC.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Mr. Shekh Adam Esoofbhoy, situated at No. 9 Forbes Street, Fort, the following:—
Chairs, tables, cup-boards, copying presses, Edison's phonograph, electric lights and fans, a big lot of stationery, wooden benches, large dining table, one big pump, office clock, Remington typewriter, screens, empty casks, boiler composition, and iron safes by Harichand and Milner & Co.
A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery to be taken of on the next day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF A GREAT QUANTITY OF GALVANIZED STEAM PIPES, GRINDING STONES, PLATFORM SCALES, FIRE BRICKS, FLUES AND CLAY, AND EMPTY DEALWOOD BOXES, ETC.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, an insolvent. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Godown No. 382, at Kitchen Garden Lane, behind Sir Mangaldas Piecegoods market, the following goods of the said insolvent, consisting of:—
A great quantity of galvanized steam pipes, grinding stones, platform scales, fire-brick flues and clay and empty dealwood boxes etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken of on the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT AHMEDABAD.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Manilal Mohanlal and Lallubhai Mohanlal, traded at Bombay and Ahmedabad under the name, style and firm of Mohanlal Acharatlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on SUNDAY the 11th day of January, 1914, at the times mentioned below the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following valuable landed properties on the premises:—
Lot No. 1 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dosiwada Pole in Ahmedabad, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property bearing Survey No. 842, on or towards the South by the properties bearing Survey Nos. 850, 816, and 841/1 2 and 3, on or towards the East by the property bearing Survey Nos. 838, 893 and 892, and on or towards the West by the Public Road and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 843, 844 and 845, and assessed under City Survey Sheet No. 5.
Lot No. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the stable thereon, situate lying and being at Dosiwada Pole in Ahmedabad in the Registration District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property assessed under City Survey No. 840, on or towards the South and East by the public road, bearing Survey No. 1208 and on or towards the West by a passage and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 847, 848 and 849 and assessed under City Survey Sheet No. 5.
Lot No. 3 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow thereon situate lying and being at Delhi Darwaza Camp Road, in Ahmedabad, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by land appertaining to the bungalow belonging to Karanjawalla, on or towards the South by the bungalow of Bai Jaikorebai alias

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)
Mathubai, widow of Laldas Raiji, on or towards the East by a public road and on or towards the West by the property of Bai Jaikore alias Mathubai, widow of **Laldas** Raiji and registered under Census No. 109 to 1098.
For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

OUTRIGHT BONA FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.
Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Solicitors for the purchasers of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. N. Catchpole & Co. Drapers and Outfitters, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Taj Buildings" Hornby Road, Fort, THIS DAY TUESDAY the 6th day of January 1914, and the following days commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), every day the entire stock-in-trade of the said firm consisting of Gent's dress suits, shirts, sleeping suits, linen and soft collars, fashionable neckwear, braces, belts, trouser stretchers, socks, underwear, rolled gold jewellery, swimming costumes, sweaters, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Lady's dresses, corsets, chemises, Lady's hats of up-to-date fashions, stockings, robes, night dresses, gloves, fancy goods, Toilet requisites, soaps, perfumery, Iron beds, camp furniture, leather travelling requisites, table and bed linens, art draperies, woollen piece goods, shop furniture, electric fans and lights, etc.
N.B.—On Wednesday the 7th January, only the ladies' boots and shoes will be sold.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, FURNITURE, ELECTRIC DYNAMOS AND OTHER GOODS AND ARTICLES, BELONGING TO THE CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH, AT SANDHURST ROAD.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Mr. Mulji Shamji, the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Nanabhai Govind Chitre, and in pursuance to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee in the indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th November, 1912, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY the 6th day of January 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises as above at Sandhurst Road, the goods belonging to the Coronation Cinematograph, and owned by the said Mortgagor and consisting of films of Zigomar, Foolshead, and of other popular subjects, one Pathe Freres Imperial Cinema machine complete, one dynamo and motor with voltmeter, ampere meter and register, electric fans, lights, chairs, sofas and fittings and other movable articles, etc.
Goods are on view.
Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING INK.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.'s old premises Tamarind Lane, on account of the concerned:—
A quantity of Shackell Edward's Printing Ink of various colors.
AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.
Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—
A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30; 8-30; and 10 p. m.

TO-NIGHT

"THE MILLS OF GOD"

Opening Sat. 10th.

The strongest and most expensive programme in Bombay!

Lord Lytton's Masterpiece:—

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

A Fitting Successor TO "QUO VADIS?"

Produced amid the actual Ruins of Pompeii!

8,000 feet. Every foot as perfect as it can be made.

A Magnificent Drama! Perfect acting! Thrilling Episodes! Superb acting!

For the first time in Bombay

"THE MERRY MAGNETS"

Eight complete Vaudeville Acts.

Full Orchestra.

Where were you Last Night!? Did you get in? If not,

Try Again—But Come Early.

LA SCALA

TWO HOUSES

6-30 *Twice Nightly* 10.

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

OF THE SHOW OF SHOWS

"THE EXCELLAS"

THE FINEST ACT EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY

If you play tennis—See this act.

Miss ALICE DIGBY

Comedienne and International Dancer.

TO-NIGHT'S SPECIAL

"Who Were You With To-night?"

AMERICAN DUCK DANCE.

LITTLE MONA

DAINTY—PRETTY—SPRIGHTLY

Come and Hear Her Sing MY HERO: From The Chocolate Soldier.

THE BEST OF PICTURES

Including

THE GARDEN PARTY GIVEN BY

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON.

PLAN NOW OPEN

Price: Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 6 and 4.

Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 10.

DON'T FORGET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXTENSION.

EXTENSION.

OF

CINEMA SHOWS

3 Shows every night.

6-15 to 7-30 } P.M. { 7-45 to 9 } P.M. { 10 to 11-15

"War Correspondent."—A thrilling and realistic story of War, Love and Jornalism in 4 parts.

Gazette.—Latest news received by last Friday's Mail.

Other subjects bringing on most amusing situations with object of giving moral to the young and the old.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Dress Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; and Gallery Annas 4. Children half prices. Soldiers in uniform half prices to Balcony only.

Tram cars available at Girgaum and Charni Road Corners; also Taxi Autos, and Victorias available at the doors of the theatre at close of the shows.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

The BOMBAY HORSE SHOW will be held on MONDAY 23rd February, 1914, and TUESDAY, 24th February, 1914.

1st ENTRIES close, FRIDAY, 13th February, 1914.

2nd ENTRIES close MONDAY, 16th February, 1914.

For prospectus and full particulars apply to

The HONORARY SECRETARY, Bodyguard Lines, Chowpatty, Body Guard Lines, Chowpatty, 1170 Bombay.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Madows Street,

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMATIC PRODUCTION

3,500 Feet **SIEGFRIED.** 3 Parts.

Adapted from the Popular Grand Opera.

A fine representation of the adventures of the German hero as given in the legend.

Gorgeous Costumes—Splendid Setting—Superb Acting.

BILL—EXPRESS MESSENGER | HOW TO GROW.

Two good laughter-raisers.

3 Shows nightly:—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.*

Sat. and Sunday:—*11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

BOXING

1st SHERWOOD FORESTERS

OPEN TOURNAMENT

COOPERAGE, BOMBAY

7th, 8th, 9th and 10th January 1914 at 9-30 p. m. nightly.

Uunder Army & Navy Boxing Association Rules.

EVENTS.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA } Army, Navy, Volunteers and Police (Europeans)

PRIZES

WELTER WEIGHTS. 10st. 7lb. Rs. 75 Rs. 45.
LIGHT WEIGHTS .. 10st. „ 75 „ 45.
FEATHER WEIGHTS 9st. „ 75 „ 45.

VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY

PRIZES.

VOLUNTEERS (Cup value) Rs. 50 Rs. 25.
CADETS „ 40 „ 20.

OPEN TO REGIMENT ONLY

PRIZES.

Middle Weights 11st. Rs. 60 Rs. 30.
Light Weights 10st. „ 60 „ 30.
Feather Weights 9st. „ 60 „ 30.

The Committee reserve the right to increase or decrease the amount of the prizes, according to the Entries.

Entries to reach Boxing President by the 1-1-1914.

Weigh in at the Garrison Gymnasium, Colaba, at 9 a. m, 7th January, 1914.

CONTESTS.

The Committee will arrange One or Two Contests Nightly of 4 & 6 Rounds.

Application for same to be made with entries.

Prizes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 per Contest.

PRICES OF SEATS.

Reserved Rs. 3. season for Same Rs. 8, Unreserved Rs. 2. and 1 Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to unreserved seats.

Seats may be booked at Messrs McAlpin, Sports Stores, Bombay, from 9 a. m. till 12noon and 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. commencing from 1st January, 1914.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

THE CALCUTTA KENNEL CLUB'S EIGHTH CHAMPIONSHIP DOG SHOW will be held on the 23rd and 24th January 1914. Entries close on the 10th January, late entries 17th January. Apply for Schedules and Entry Forms to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Calcutta Kennel Club, 1, Lall Bazar, Calcutta.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

A grand opportunity to the Cinema going public

The Sensational Military drama representing 3,000 Soldiers and 3,000 American Indians in death struggle

I CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT

(In 3 Parts-3,000 feet.)

This film cost Rs. 3,00,000 to produce, and to its production over 1½ years was devoted.

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will produce

Mr. Bernard Shaw's well-known Comedy

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Finsh McComas....Capt. Meade.
Philip Glandon....Capt. Hawtrey, R. E.
Bohun K. C. .....Mr. Hardy, I. C. S.
The Waiter. .....Mr. M. N. Hogg
Valentine .....Colonel Arthur Young.
Parlour Maid.....Msr. Hawtrey
Mrs. Glandon.....Mrs. Duncan Wilson.
Dolly Glandon ....Mrs. Paterson Brown
Gloria Glandon ....Mrs. Binning.

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SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF

Mr. M. K. GHANDI,

LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

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FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

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BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 5th.
4th.

S.S. Vorwaerts	Clinak	PortSaid Dec. 10
S.S. Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool Dec. 9
S.S. Sultan van Koetie	Davies	Abadan Dec. 26
S.S. Kamakura Maru	Hori	Kobe Dec. 8
S.S. Luzon Maru	Sahawa	Kobe Nov. 30
S.S. Delta	Le Mare	Shanghai Dec. 16
S.S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta Dec. 24
5th.		
S.S. Belle of England	Kelway	Calcutta Dec. 25
S.S. Shevedagon	Creagh	Rangoon Dec. 26

DEPARTURES.

January 5th.

S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
S.S. Singu	Bulkeley	Rangoon and Marmagao

The following vessels obtain her portclearance on Monday.

S.S. Sultan Van Koetie	Davies	Abadan

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer	*Sardar	for Persian Gulf
„	St. Veronica	for Liverpool etc.
„	Den of Ogil	for do.
„	Scindia	for do.
„	Luzon Maru	for Kobe etc.
„	Montebello	for Hull etc.

S. S. Vorwaerts.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain S. Clinak, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Said, which port she had left on December 10, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Scindia.—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived in harbour Sunday from Liverpool, which port she had left on December 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sultan Van Koetie.—The steamer Sultan Van Koetie, 1,113 tons, Captain E. R. Davies, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Abadan, which port she had left on December 26, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Kamakura Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Kamakura Maru, 3,798 tons, Captain T. Hori, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she had Belle of England, 2,469 tons, Captain R.

S. S. Luzon Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain K. Sahawa, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she had left on November 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Delta.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain W. R. Le Mare, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, which port she had left on December 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra.—The steamer Sildra, 2,469 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on December 24, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Belle of England.—The steamer Belle of England, 2,469 tone, Captain R. V. Kelway, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, which port she had left on December 25, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Shwedagon.—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, which port she had left on December 26, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sultan Van Koetie.—The steamer Sultan Van Koetie, 1,113 tons, Captain E. R. Davies, will sail to-day for Abadan, with ballast.

S. S. Himalaya.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd instant.

S. S. Arabia.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo left here at 7 a.m., to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

This late arrival is due to S. S. Osiris being delayed by very bad weather from Brindisi to Port Said.

S. S. Nordmark.—The Hansa Line steamer Nordmark 3,175 tons which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg is commanded by Captain C. Neumann.

MONDAY January 5th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Cleopatra	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
B.	Montebello	Smith	Wilson Line Co.
C.	& R. Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
D.	& E. Clan Macintosh	Linonx	J. P. & Co
F.	Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G & Co
G.	Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell.
K.	Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
M.	Killbia	Stewart	T. M. & Co
N.	Elr	Marensan	W. & A. G. Co
O.	Markgraf	Schapp	A. S. & Co
P.	Weissenfels	Klattonhoff	W. & A. G. & Co
Q.	Bleamoor	Blakey	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Vorwaerts	Clinak	A. L. S. N. & Co.
2	Cairn Hill	Moodee	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Bombay Maru	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
5.	Rabenfels	Suni	W. & A. G & Co
7.	Red Italia	Amedes	Rubattino Line
8.	Umballa	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
9	Deta	Le mare	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13.	China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co
15.	Rydall Hall	Leader	K.N.& Co
15.	Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K.

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	McFhail	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Arcadia	Barcham	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Aviemoor	Koefod	T. Jeevandas & Co
Birkenfels	Marliar	W. & A. G. & Co
Bloomfontem	Pudall	A. L. S. & Co
Belle of England	Kelway	W. & A. G. & Co
Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
Den of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M. & Co
Errington Court	Lewis	W. & A. G. & Co
Euphorbia	Stewart	K. N. & Co
Putlala	Bamber	M. M. & Co.
Hoseinea	Fan	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Hannah	T. M & Co
Itonus	Pigott	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co
Innerness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant
Khosrou	Hannan	I. M. & Co
Kasara	King	M. M. & Co
Luzon Maru	Sahawa	N. Y. K.
Lena	Charters	Ralli Bros.
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Nordmark	Menmann	W. & A. Graham & Co
Pundra	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Queda	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Resbergen	Burger	A. Y. & Co
Silverdale	c. Leod	D. N. & Co
Singu	Bulkeley	S. W. & Co
Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co.
Shwesagon	Creagh	I. B. P & Co.
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Taiyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Day temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 5th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	74.4	59.7	57	..	1.68	—0.09
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.2	44.6	79	..	0.91	0.58
Rawalpindi	64.6	39.8	92	..	3.24	1.83
Lahore	71.4	44.0	93	..	1.29	0.68
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	77.7	49.6	86	..	0.96	—0.50
Delhi	76.5	50.6	75	..	0.52	—0.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.2	50.7	66	..	0.09	—0.38
Mainpuri	78.7	50.1	77	..	0.26	—0.44
Jhansi	79.4	51.5	52	..	0.37	—0.11
Cawnpore	79.0	48.5	90	..	0.02	—0.72
Allahabad	77.0	47.1	86	..	0.68	0.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	73.5	42.0	63	..	1.30	1.11
Karachi	76.8	56.0	55	..	0.17	—0.06
Ajmer	74.8	53.3	67	..	2.34	1.86
Jalpore	79.2	53.2	66	..	0.86	0.45
Kotah	78.6	53.6	58	..	1.03	0.70
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.6	51.0	68	..	0.03	—0.12
Dwarka	77.6	62.1	73	..	0.00	—0.06
Veraval	82.6	64.0	49	..	0.00	—0.40
Rajkot	84.8	49.1	71	..	0.00	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	84.8	55.8	53	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	90.1	60.5	70	..	0.00	—0.19
Ahmedabad	86.8	60.6	48	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	86.2	51.6	46	..	0.01	—0.19
Neemuch	77.8	48.0	52	..	0.12	—0.26
Indore	..	..	..	..	—	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.3	47.3	73	..	0.94	0.05
Saugor	78.0	54.8	54	..	0.81	—0.26
Hoshangabad	79.1	49.6	73	..	0.77	—0.22
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	85.2	51.9	37	..	0.49	—0.84
Amraoti	83.2	56.3	49	..	1.31	0.09
Nagpur	80.6	51.1	51	..	0.85	—0.52
Chanda	81.5	46.5	77	..	0.37	—0.78
Raipur	78.1	54.6	73	..	1.26	0.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	71.5	83	..	..	—0.50
Ratnagiri	85.3	67.9	72	..	..	—0.60
Mormugao	83.8	71.8	94	..	..	—1.14
Karwar	85.7	68.4	93	..	..	—1.90
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.3	56.6	49	..	0.08	—0.62
Ahmednagar	83.9	54.8	58	..	0.16	—0.84
Poona	86.6	57.8	77	..	..	—1.05
Sholapur	85.6	61.1	55	..	0.01	—1.39
Bijapur	86.4	58.4	58	..	0.24	—0.95
Belgaum	82.6	57.5	73	..	0.82	—1.01
Aurangabad	83.1	56.7	42	..	0.00	—0.83
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.4	52.2	62	..	0.02	—0.73
Hyderabad	81.5	59.2	67	..	0.00	—1.05
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.3	71.5	61	..	0.93	—2.35
Calicut	86.8	73.0	86	..	4.67	—1.25
Cochin	91.6	73.9	69	..	4.69	—3.40
Colombo	91.1	71.7	92	..	27.10	8.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.9	63.1	67	..	..	—6.05
Bellary	87.8	64.3	80	..	0.04	—2.05
Cuddapah	86.9	63.5	82	..	3.09	—1.38
Madras	81.9	67.7	87	..	26.73	9.46
Bangalore	81.8	60.3	85	..	0.34	—3.04
Coimbator	86.6	68.2	90	..	4.87	0.38
Trichinopoly	86.1	68.3	80	..	10.30	2.56
Negapatam	83.1	75.6	78	..	53.85	26.25

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 5.

Dry weather prevails everywhere but unsettled conditions are appearing in Persia.

Forecast: No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY 4th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		inches.	30·026
Temperature of Air	.. ..	degrees.	7.75
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ ..	7.00
Dew Point	.. ..	„ ..	66.4
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	„ ..	0.823
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloudy10)			4.0
Maximum temperature of Air	.. ..	degrees.	84.5
Minimum do.	do. ..	„	70 7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			
.. ..	.. ..	N, ESE, E, WNW, NW.NNW.	
Movement of Wind	.. do.	.. ..	91

STANDARD AROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th January, was 30.241 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of its height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914	High Water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	January	h. m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	6	m 4 15	25	7
		5 52 a	23	11
Tues.	7	m 5 0	25	1
		7 19 a	24	3
Wed.	8	m 6 1	24	8
		8 43 a	25	2
Thurs.	9	m 7 13 a	24	7
		9 42 a	26	2
Satur.	10	m 9 28	25	2
		10 58 a	28	4
Sun.	11	m 10 23	25	10
		11 34 a	29	3

1914	Low Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	January.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	6	m 11 24	19	2
		6 a	22	9
Tues.	7	0 28 a	18	10
Wed.	8	m 0 48	22	4
		1 26 a	18	2
Thurs.	9	m 2 18	22	7
		2 17 a	17	5
Satur	10	m 4 12	21	0
		3 45 a	16	0
Sun.	11	m 4 56	20	3
		4 27 a	15	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	January.	Sunrise.	Sunset
6.	(Mon.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m.
7.	(Tues.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m
8.	(Wed.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 16m
9.	(Thurs.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 17m
0.	(Satur)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m
11.	(Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 4. 1m	P.M.

The eighth convention of the Permanent Way Institution of India will be held this year in Madras, the deliberations being presided over by Mr. A. Burroughs Strange, Chief Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The proceedings open with a Council meeting on Monday, 12th inst., at the General Officers of the M. and S. M. Railway, Royapuram. The members will visit the Museum, Aquarium, and Lighthouse on the 13th, the Perambur Workshops on the 14th, the Madras Harbour on the 15th, and Ooregaum Gold Mines on the 16th, Bangalore on the 17th, and will leave for their respective headquarters on the 18th instant. Arrangements for board and lodging have been made with the Commercial Hotel, Madras, but on this subject Mr. Stuart Moncrieff, the Vice-President, should at once be addressed.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Jan. 5.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
2 boxes gold	1,35,600	Fremantle	Nationla

We quote:—

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues quiet and rates are unchanged. There is little business doing either way.

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Mar.	1-4	1-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	11-32
,, ,, forward, Apl.	1-4	9-32
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	½
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171¼
Marks ,, ,, ...		139¾
60 dys Hongkong ...		141¾
,, ,, Shanghai ...		190
,, ,, Japan		147¾

BULLION.

There was an advance of 1/8 in rates for bar silver in London on Saturday, the quotation for ready and forward delivery being 26-9-16. The Local Market opened steadier, but prices have declined about 2 annas during the day and rates close as under.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	10	0
,, ,, 1st Settlement ..	77	5	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ..	76	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 1st and 2nd January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	48	54,000
B. B. & C. I. Railway	38	58,536

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened steady to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-8 improved to Rs. 95-9 on account of bear covering, but before the 5th January Settlement could close, the rate dropped to Rs. 95-6, and the Settlement passed off at Rs. 95-6-6. The rate for the 30th January Settlement stood about an anna in the morning, but afterwards improved to about half an anna up.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any activity to-day. There was very little business reported during the course of the day.

David stood at Rs. 455 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 425.

Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,055.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,482-8.

Bank of India Shares moved up to Rs. 65.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares advanced to Rs. 174.

Amritsar Patti Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 13[illegible]

Tata Steel Ordinary Shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 82. Deferred stood at Rs. 145.

COTTON.

A further small decline of 5 to 8 points was advised in the American Markets on Saturday. The recent bearish estimates of the Ginners report has caused estimates of the crop in some quarters to be increased to fifteen million bales. The actual yield sums as uncertain as ever, but the Market is so devoid of speculative interest on the bull side at present that bearish reports are freely circulated. A point must however be reached when prices will become attractive enough to bull the Market, and we do not think we are very far short of that point now.

The Local Market opened steady at Rs. 293 for good Broach, and the rate advanced to Rs. 296 during the early part of the day other descriptions also being higher in proportion. The rise however caused buyers to withdraw, and at the close the rate for good Broach is Rs. 294¼. A moderate business has been done.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals			210 ..		.. Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals	225	215	207 ..		.. Jan. 25th.
Do.	225	215	207 ..		.. Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab ..	222	212	204 ..		.. Jan. 25th.
Do.	222	212	204 ..		.. Ready.
M. G. Khandesh			229	220 ..	.. Jan. 25th.
Do.			229	220 ..	.. Ready.
M. G. Hingunghat Wardha ..			285 ..		.. Jan. 25th.
Do			285 ..		.. Ready.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..			280 ..		.. Jan. 25th.
Do.			280 ..		.. Ready
Do. Yeotmahl			272 ..		.. Jan. 25th.
Do.			273 ..		.. Ready.
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolzaum			267 ..		.. Jan. 25th.
Do.			267 ..		.. Ready.
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"			253 ..		.. Jan. 25th
Do.			253	247 ..	.. Ready.
Do. Amraoti			257 ..		.. Jan. 25th.
Do.			257 ..		.. Ready.
Do. Broach			.. 304 ..		.. Mar. 25th.
Do.			294 ..		.. 15-25
Do. Muttia			224	208 ..	.. Jan. 25th.
Do.			224	208 ..	.. Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	22,000
Months.	
J. F.	6 61 — 8
F. M.	6.63 — 8
M. A.	6.64 — 8
A. M.	6.63 — 8
M. J.	6.63 — 8
J. J.	6.60 — 7
J. A.	6.56 — 7
A. S.	6.46 — 6
S. O.	6.29 — 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	5	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	4	0	R. T.
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	R. T.

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready.....	7	14	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	15	6	B. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi, May	9	1	0	R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is easier

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	8	0	
Mimbara 53	8	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 47	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotation s :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold.....	48	8	0
Small	47	8	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready.....	8	1	0	B T

Poppyseed :—The Market is dull.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready	10.	4	0	B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for 24 hours up to Saturday at 6p.m.:—

Cotton	17,966 Bales
Wheat	2,641 Cwts.
Linseed	4,120 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc,.	Nil ,,
Gingelyseed	22,705 ,,
Poppyseed.	55 ,,
Groundnuts.....	10,988 ,,
Castorseed	8.207 ,,
Rice	4,582 ,,
Myrabollams	5,124 ,,
Cottonseed	40,975 ,,
Mowraseed	465 ,,
Gram	419 ,,
Jowar.....	2,858 ,,
Maize	Nil.
Barley	Nil.

A Puri message dated 30th ult. says:—The seconday's proceedings began with a fine national song at 12 noon. The president then declared the non-political character of this session of the conference. Besides the two proposals of yesterday nine more were passed to-day. The important ones were regarding (1) Satyabadi H. E. School; (2) the necessity of placing the Oriyas of the Madras Presidency and those of Bihar and Orissa under one Government; (3) the necessity of making Oriya the court language in Singhbhun, Chota Nagpur; (4) the necessity of having an Engineering School at Cuttack and of attaching M. A. and B. L. class to the Ravenshh College, Cuttack. Rs. 3,790 were promised on the spot for the Satyabadi School.

A claim of Rs. 50,000 has been preferred against the Narhan Estate by Babu Ramkrishna Jha, Pleader, Darbhanga. It is stated on his behalf that it was agreed between him and Rani Biswesrwr. Koer that should her suit with the Maharaja of Benares succeed the above sum would be paid to him for his remuneration. The Rani won the suit, but the money, it is alleged, has not been paid. Hence the present case.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract....It infuses a new strength and energy.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	Jan-July	13%	16.00
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,700
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	16
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15 ..	..	6½	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	10
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	12
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	24
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..	..	10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
£12 A		16%	£60
£12 B		7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	New	5%	75
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	770	
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	75	
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	100	
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	100	
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	625	
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	475	
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	220	
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,445	
China	Mar-Sep.	50	550	
Chinoi Silk	..	20	406	
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,100	
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	402	
Connaught	do.	Nil	100	
Coorla	April	40	640	
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	110	
Currimbhoy	do.	10	190	
David	May.-Nov.	20	455	
Edward Sasson	..	8	165	
Emperor Edward	..	25	480	
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150	
Fazulbhoy	May	20	425	
Framjee Petit	Apl-Oct.	50	1,400	
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	305	
Gold Mohur	..	25	500	
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630XD	
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500	
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325	
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	95	
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425	
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055	
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	140	
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240	
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	120	
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400	
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	290	
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	900	
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,340	
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	715	
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,170	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,055	
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,975	
Manecksjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	19,00	
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80	
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,700	
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350	
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	215	
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	080	
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7	185	
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390	
Ripon	do.	Nil	250	
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750	
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420	
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,600	
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	55	
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1 150	
Sun	Oct.	..	95	
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200	
Swan	New O.	10	275	
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,445	
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,200	
Union Mill	..	Nil	250	
Vishnu Cotton .. O. P.	..	Nil	400	
	..	Nil	625	
Western India	Sep.	45	400	
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15	240	

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	100
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	135XD
Jumna Gmning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kangaum ..	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	230
New East India ..	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	830
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	630
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	650
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	130

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	188
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4	515
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80..		4%	418
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..		4	110
Sind Lights Rys. ..	June-Dec.		142
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	572-8
Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	182

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 20	August,	Nil	13
Bamankua ..	..		4
Backbay Bath ..			
Badman Pile ..		2	92
Badoda Tram Co.. ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	845
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug.	6%	174
	O.	5%	203
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	900
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	590
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	220
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	265
Central I.M. Co., Ld.. ..	April	30Hyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co.,			455
Delhi Flour ..	Dec.-Jan.	8	..
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50. ..	Sept.	30	110
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	..	530
		30	1½
Indian Cotton Oil Company. O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7%	105
	..	..	80
P.... 100 ..	Oct.-July	7%	200
ohnRoberts & Co. ..	July	10%	..
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50. ..	do.	10%	182
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12	41
Karmchee Landing Rs.75.	July.	..	181
Marcks & Co., ..	..	10	108
Marsland Pr Co., O ..	..	Nil	101
Marsland Price Co., P. ..	..	7%	79
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.	Rs. 3¼	74
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs.50	July.	20	35
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	497-8
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	35
Shivrajpur Synd, etc., ..			800
Sirdar Carbic G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug.	..	21-4
Soundy & Co.,		..	70
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O. Jan. D. & P. July.	Nil	30
		..	82
		..	145
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	..	153XD
,, P. 800 ..	..	4%	..
Tacker & Co., 800 ..	..	17%	900
Telephone Co., ..	May.	Rs. 2½	210
Treacher & Co.. ..	July.	Rs. 15	75
			475

Buyer 28—Sells Nom—Nominal price. Cx—cum dividend X. D. Mr-dividend

A MUNICIPAL GRIEVANCE.

FILLING-IN OF A GIRGAUM TANK.

The residents of the locality near the C. P. Tank Road, C. Girgaum have addressed a letter to Dr. Turner, Health Officer of the Municipality complaining of the alleged insanitary condition of the tank.

The letter states that the tank is being filled in, under the direction of the Municipal authorities, but no precautionary measures are taken to protect the inhabitants of the surrounding locality against the offensive and nauseous smell emitted, and the mosquitos and other injurious insects germinating from the filth and the deterioration occuring in course of such filling up. If the dirty water had first been pumped out from the tank and filling-in work done rapidly, the people the letter adds, would not suffer. The filling-in work, is carried on in a dilatory fashion which would result in a serious outbreak of malaria, cholera and other disease. The residents therefore ask that immediate action may be taken.

A NEW MAHAMAHOPADHYA.

A well-attended congratulatory meeting of Prashnora-Nagar Brahmins was held last Saturday at the hall of Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bombay, to tender thanks to the Government for having bestowed the title "Mahamahopadhaya" on the well-known Pranshnora Sanskritist, Shastriji Shankarlal Maheshwar; and to offer felicitations to the recipient of the title. Mr. Mulshankar Purshotam occupied the chair. After several speeches followed Mr. V. P. Vaidya, who in the course of his speech said that the members of the Prashnora Brahmin community were grateful to the Government for having recognised the merits of their great Sanskritist, Shastri Shankarlal. They had already produced such worthies as Bhagvanlal Indraji, an archaeologist of European fame; Rughnathji Indraji, a botanist; Jayakrishna Vyas, a fine Vedant expositor; Zandu Bhattji and Prabhuram Jevanram, the famous healers; Aditramji, a recognised authority in Hindu music; the Hon. Mr. Pattani statesman and philanthrophist and Manishankar Ratnaji, a poet.

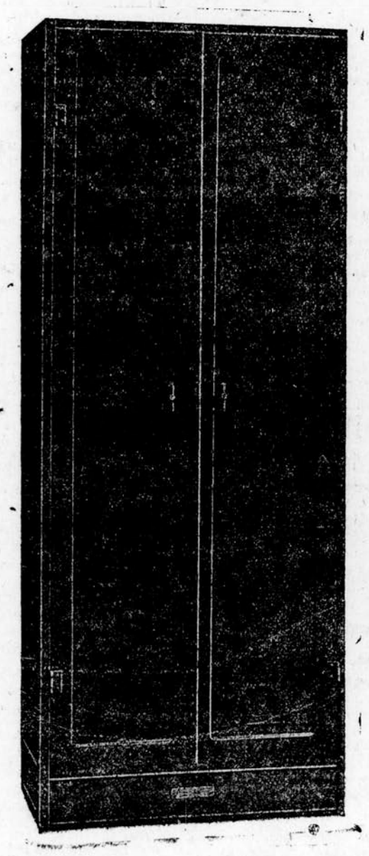
LADY TATA'S "AT HOME".

The "At Home" to be given by Lady Tata in connection with the National Indian Association on the 8th instant at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, will be at 5 p. m. precisely and not at 5-30 p.m.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has made a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Headquarter Funds of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. His Highness who is a member of the Order, of St. John, takes a keen interest in the work of this Association, and has a flourishing centre in his State.

THE STEEL EQUIPMENT Co.,

26, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.



THIS STEEL ALMIRAH COSTS THE SAME AS A WOODEN ONE.

IT LOOKS BETTER, LASTS LONGER, IS FIRE, CLIMATE AND VERMIN PROOF.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SEVA SADAN.

EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL WORK.

PROGRESS IN THE PAST YEAR.

The fifth annual report of the above Society, just issued, states that it aims at rendering Social, Educational and Medical service through Indian sisters both regular and lay, and that the Society is the first and unique of its kind in India. The ideals of the Society are:—1. One at core, if not in creed. 2. Life a sacred trust for loving self-sacrificing service. To achieve its object, the Society maintains the following institutions:—1. A home for the homeless. 2. An Industrial Home with various departments. 3. A shelter for the distressed. 4. A free dispensary for women and children. 5. Ashrams (or sisterhoods) Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan. 6. Free Educational classes and a Library and Reading-room. 7. A work-class, also home-classes in chawls. All these are for the benefit of poor and helpless women and children.

The following extracts are taken from the report:—

The Society maintains a Home for the homeless in a Garden-house, at Malad, with large and extensive grounds for play and recreation, which the owner kindly allows us to use rent-free and has also consented to convey the same to the Society. The number of inmates is at present 49, as against 32 of the last year. Out of this number more than half are waifs and strays sent by various Police Officers. No less than nine vagrant children were sent by the Bombay Police. Resolution No. 478, dated 17th January, 1913, of the Government of Bombay, drew the attention of the various Police Commissioners and District Magistrates to the Malad Home for the homeless and authorized them to send poor and destitute orphans and all waifs and strays found by them to this Home. About eighteen children attend the Municipal School at Malad, and learn Marathi there. Others are taught Marathi and English at home in addition to some useful industry, such as sewing, loom-weaving (referred to in the third quarterly report), knitting socks, stockings and crochet work. They themselves sell the things turned out by them at the Malad. The elderly members do all the household work.

The inmates live harmoniously and happily, as members of one great family, and are supervised by a matron who was at first an inmate of the Home, but now promoted to this post, because of her exemplary good behaviour. All the inmates were sent for and shown to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the occasion of his visit to the Seva Sadan, on 29th March last.

The Hand Loom Weaving class which was closed for some time past owing to lack of a teacher, was reopened on the 20th of March, 1913, when a teacher was secured in the person of Mr. P. N. Javere. A "Pit Loom" was erected at the Malad Home, for methodical teaching of the class and for that purpose necessary machinery and other articles were ordered. An old "Frame-Loom" which was lying at the Bombay premises of the Sadan was brought to Malad by the end of April and it took some days before it was installed into working order.

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY.

Through the Rev. Mr. C. F. Andrews, of Simla, H. E. Lady Hardinge had been pleased to send a sum of Rs. 300 for giving a treat to the Home for the homeless children. Here is an extract from his letter:—"I have much pleasure in sending you from H. E. Lady Hardinge the sum of Rs. 300 to be spent by you in giving a treat to your poor or suffering children on the Viceroy's birthday, June 20th. Her Excellency wishes to leave it strictly to the discretion of yourself and your fellow workers how the treat to the children should be given. She also asks me to say that she wishes a larger amount could have been given to you, but the funds at her disposal will not allow it. She would wish you, moreover, to convey to the children her affection, and to say that her heart goes out to them with sympathy and love, and that she asks for their prayers on the Viceroy's behalf." All the children were called to Bombay on the evening of the 19th June and were simply delighted when the good news, with the loving message from H. E. Lady Hardinge was announced to them. They in their turn, wished to send a message to the Viceroy, wishing him God's blessing on his birthday and assuring him of their prayers for his welfare and happiness.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Land at Ambovli very kindly given by the Government for the purpose of building an Industrial Home there, is not yet built upon. There are several difficulties and the main difficulty is the lack of funds. The Building Fund amounted to about Rs. 24,000. From this amount about Rs. 10,000 were spent on purchasing land at Santa Cruz (vide Fourth Annual Report) and the new Gamdevi building cost Rs. 30,600. The Society was badly in want of a local habitation and this habitation, while supplying its wants, has nearly swallowed up the remaining Building Fund. So for the present the Industrial Home is located in the new Gamdevi Building. In this Home there are 12 inmates, of whom seven are Deccanis, four Gujeratis and one Pardesi.

In connection with the Industrial Home, there is a work-class. An expert tailor assisted by a Parsi Lady teaches cutting and sewing. In this class, besides the inmates of the Home and the Probationers, outsiders also are admitted free, but good care is taken to ascertain that these latter belong to poor, respectable families. The object of the Society is to make them self-supporting. They are paid for the order work done by them. The Society also helps poor women who are in need of employment and even makes advances or pays them extra for their maintenance.

The average attendance in this class was 22 and the total number on the roll 47, of whom 31 are Hindus, 14 Parsis and 2 Christians. It is a matter of gratification to the Society to note that the number of Hindu ladies is fast increasing, but unfortunately they are very irregular and some of them owing to their household duties, can only attend for one or two hours daily. For the purpose of giving encouragement to the work-class girls and of making them self-reliant, it was decided to hold terminal examinations and to award prizes to the girls, recommended by the examiners, (over and above what is already paid to them for the work they do in the class). Accordingly the first examination was held in April last.

One of the gentleman helpers suggested the teaching of Japanese Embroidery as an useful art, whereupon the Japanese Consul was written to and the Society was fortunate enough to secure the services of a competent Japanese "Professor of Embroidery" who undertook to teach the poor girls on a nominal salary. This class was conducted for about two months when the "Professor" had to return to Japan on urgent private business, and since then no one has been found to take up his place.

There is also a hosiery department. Altogether four girls, two from the Industrial Home, and 2 of the probationers are taught this industry, and several applications for new admissions had to be refused owing to the insufficient number of machines. The girls turn out fine Socks, Stockings, Ties, Sashes, Knee-caps and other useful articles. A new feature of this department is the introduction of the dyeing work. Hitherto dyed cotton and wool was used, but now the girls working on the machine are taught to do dyeing for themselves. An expert Parsi lady teacher, a resident of the Parsi Ash ram, teaches in this class.

FREE EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

For the benefit of the Probationers and of the inmates of the Industrial Home, Educational classes have been opened. Like other classes, these classes are also open to other non-resident poor girls. A Marathi, and a Parsi lady teacher, teach Marathi, and Gujerati and English respectively. There is also a third honorary lady teacher. The Society notes with pleasure that many grown-up Hindu ladies take advantage of these classes. The total number on the roll is 52, of whom 41 are Hindus, (of whom again 23 are Deccani and 18 Gujerati) 9 Parsi, one Mahomedan and one Pardesi. In these classes, Marathi and Gujerati are taught upto Standard V, and English upto Standard III at present, and the pupils make fair progress. The usual music and drawing classes were continued.

FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

For the Library a complete set of the Encyclopaedia Brittanica 9th Edition, was presented by one of the gentlemen-helpers, in addition to other books and some furniture.

Nearly all the books in the late Mr. B. M. Malabari's Library, were also handed over to the Society, along with some furniture also, and some valuable books were received from other helpers and sympathizers.

ASHRAMS OR SISTERHOODS.

In the Parsi Ashram there are at present four inmates, one of them has just completed the two years' course at the Sir J. J. Hospital in nursing and midwifery, and she has passed the examination in nursing and also in midwifery.

In the Hindu Ashram, there are six probationers. There were three new admissions this year. Two girls, who were sent from the Lady North-cote Hindu Orphanage, are taught hosiery on the Knitting Machine. They have made very good progress.

Another learns Marathi and fine embroidery, and the last learns Marathi and sewing, cutting etc. All of them have to do household work for one hour in the mornings, have regular morning and evening Bhajans, followed sometimes, when one of the lady helpers is in Bombay, by select reading from the lives of saints and heroic men and women. One of the regular sisters who also does administrative work, supervises them.

MEDICAL WORK.

Till the end of September last, a social service nurse and a regular hospital were kept up. Since then, on the departure of the resident lady doctor and on the advice of some of the helpers, the hospital was converted into a shelter for the distressed. Owing to lack of proper accommodation, the hospital was closed till the Society had a separate new block for the same, at Gamdevi. The new house, however, has swallowed up nearly the whole of the remaining Building Fund. For this reason, the building operations have been postponed, so also the scheme drawn up by the late Dr. Miss Appel, for the training of nurses has to be kept in abeyance. The Society appeals to the generous public for support and earnestly hopes, that they will help it with funds. In the shelter, cases of distress or cases of emergency are admitted, in addition to such of the inmates from the Malad Home for the Homeless, who require to be kept in the Wards.

The Social Service nurse paid house to house visits among the poor and the suffering and brought to notice cases of distress, which were either treated in the hospital, or attended to by the resident lady doctor at their own places.

The Society notes with satisfaction, that greater advantage was taken of the Free Dispensary for women and children, in the year under review than in the preceding years.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

AMBULANCE LECTURES FOR STUDENTS.

Dr. Jos Alban D'Souza, B.A., L.M.&S., Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College, Bombay, will under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, on behalf of the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, deliver lectures in English on "First Aid to the Injured", at the premises of The Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Opposite Bhatia Bagh, near Bori Bunder Junction, Fort, Bombay from Sunday, the 11th January 1914 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The course consists of a series of about eight interesting lectures, illustrated with Skeletons, Charts, Diagrams, etc., on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning, Poisons, etc., lasting an hour from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on every Sunday. No fees are charged.

LORD BRASSEY.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Due to arrive at Bombay to-day in his Yacht the Sunbeam.

SUNBEAM'S CRUISE TO BOMBAY.

LORD BRASSEY AND PARTY ON BOARD.

A VOYAGE FROM ATHENS.

Lord Brassey is making another ocean trip in his renowned yacht the Sunbeam; she is expected to drop anchor in Bombay harbour during the course of to-day.

The name of this little boat is of course well-known for her famous cruise round the world about forty years ago, the delightful narrative as chronicled by the late Lady Brassey in "A voyage of the Sunbeam" making it a household word in all civilized quarters of the globe. The present voyage to the East from Athens, will in all probability supply her distinguished owner with sufficient material to add yet another volume to the previous experiences of voyage and adventure of this remarkable little craft.

This cruise of the Sunbeam is of special interest to Bombay people, Lord Brassey being the father of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. Lady Mabelle Egerton, another daughter of Lord Brassey, also happens to be in Bombay, a guest of the Governor at Government House.

When the Sunbeam made a voyage to Bombay some years ago, Her Excellency and Lady Mabelle Egerton both sailed with her. On this occasion Lord Brassey's party includes Sir Harcourt Butler, Lady Butler and Miss Butler, who will stay at Government House for a few days prior to a tour through India.

As a yachtsman, Lord Brassey has made many distant voyages. In 1876-77 he went round the world in the Sunbeam. In 1884 he visited the West Indies, and in 1886-87, India, Australia, and the Cape. He was the first yachtsman who obtained a Board of Trade certificate for competency to navigate as Master.

Lord Brassey published a series of letters in "The Times" on the state of the defences of the coaling stations on the route to Australia by the Suez Canal, and to India by the Cape of Good Hope. In addition he is the author of "Work and Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" and numerous pamphlets on political, economical and naval questions.

In Parliament Lord Brassey represented Hastings from 1868 to 1886, and at the general election of the latter year he withdrew from Hastings and offered himself as a Gladstonian Liberal for one of the divisions of Liverpool. He was defeated, and on the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Government was raised to the peerage. Lord Brassey, was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1880 to 1884, and during the following two years he was Secretary to the Admiralty. Amongst other important positions which Lord Brassey has held was the Governorship of Victoria from 1895 to 1900.

DIVISIONAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

EXCITING "DRAW" BETWEEN MAHARATTAS AND SAPPERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 5.

The final game in the local brigade round of the Divisional Hockey Tournament was played this afternoon, between the 105th Maharattas and 3rd Sappers and Miners. The game was full of interest and excitement, and one of the fastest ever witnessed in Poona. From start to finish the two teams disputed every inch of ground, and the attacks and counter-attacks were characterized by the utmost determination.

In the end both teams held a blank sheet. Ten minutes extra each way was played, and still no score. The game ended in a draw. For the 105th Captains Ford and Richardson and Lieut. Irwin played, and the Sappers team included Lieuts. Squires and Ranolence.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, 10th January.)

Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 5th January, 1914.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Welman's ch e g Mr. Pedler, 14-2 (5 years).
H. H. Jam Saheb's b aus h Starborn (4 years).
H. H. Jam Saheb's b e m Wild Bird (4 years).
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years).
Mr. J. C. Smith's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged).
Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus m Boomey (aged).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (4 years). By wire.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (4 years).
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b aus g Master Delaval (aged).
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Robert (5 years).
Captain H. Meynell's b e g Silver Memory (5 years).

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Berlin Girl (3 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold (3 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Fish (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Ameer, 13-3½ (3 years).
Mr. N. Jehangir's b a h Moonif (5 years).
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (6 years).
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's b a h Mootavuz (3 years).
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry, 13-3 (6 years).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Kamil 13-2½ (5 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer (5 years).
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Farash (aged).
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Thabashir (4 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 years).
Mr. K. B. Sorabji's b a h Alwar, 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. G. H. G. Ally's g a h President, 13-2½ (aged).
Capt. H. Meynell's b a h Iron Chest (5 years).

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sun Spot (aged).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity (4 years). By wire.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish (aged). By wire.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Gowahajmer (5 years).
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (5 years).
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Nukib (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Tajilmulook (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged).

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Karsondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz, 13-1½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot, 13-3.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½. By wire.
Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway, 13-3½.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's g a h Salisbury, 13-3¼.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed A. Nanjee's b a h Aga Pasha, 13-3¾.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident, 13-3.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Creditor, 13-2½.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sweden, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Scorn, 13-3.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Inspiration, 14-0 (3 years).
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg, 13-3½ (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Long Silk (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk (3 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khailan, 13-3¼ (3 years).
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Engine, 14-0 (3 years).
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's b a h Aromatic, 14-0 (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Brazil, 13-3½ (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Battle, 13-2½ (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Balkan Prince, 13-3½ (3 years).
Mr. Abdood Baaker's g a h Chaser, 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. Abdood Baaker's ch a h Huddai (to be aged).
Mr. Khatab bin Ameer's b a h Nainava, 14-0, (5 years).
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Thunder, 14-0 (5 years).
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's ch a h Louvre (3 years).
Mr. Ebrahim Hazemy's g a h Good Star, 13-3½ (3 years).
Mr. Ebrahim Hazemy's g a h Timoor, 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. Esmail Jurgi's g a h Back Bay, 13-2½ (3 years).
Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Golden Gate (4 years).
Mr. Saleh Moosa's ch a h Najee (3 years).
Mr. Elia Abdool Noor's g a h Gulberga (3 years).
Mr. Hoosein Kadam's g a h Rising Dawn (to be aged).
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Navigator, 14-0 (3 years).
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Buttercup, 13-3½ (6 years).
Mr. A. R. Tahar's g a h George V (5 years).
Mr. A. R. Tahar's ch a h Burjes (to be aged).
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's b a h Beelan (to be aged).
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's g a h Bismarck, 14-0 (3 years).
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's g a h War Dance (to be aged).
Mr. Arthur's b a h King Mac (3 years).
Mr. Mirza Hoosein's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-1½ (3 years).
Mr. Faleh Khaderi's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½ (3 years).
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½ (3 years).
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and Mahomed Esmail's ch a h Jemedar, 13-3½ (4 years).

AN ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Captains S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier's ch a h Aden, 13-3½.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Little King, 13-3½.
Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Grequa, 13-1½.
H. H. Jam Saheb's g a h Biglig, 13-3½.
H. H. Jam Saheb's g a h Lucifer, 13-3½.
Mr. Stavrides's g a h Tezab, 13-2½.
Messrs. N. Rajmahomed and Mahomed Jamal's g a h Flying Bird, 13-3.
Major F. B. Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagashi, 13-3½.
Capt. S. J. Donovan's ch a h Mercy, 13-2½.
Capt. E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat, 14-0.
Mr. E. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-1½.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h The Brat, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Ameer, 13-3½.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond, 13-3½.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Old China, 13-2½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia, 14-0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry, 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 14-0.
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½.
Mr. Yacoob Swedany's b a h Turkish General, 13-3.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Mr. A. A. Rehman's g a h Good Evening, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's g a h Malabar, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Ghalib, 13-3½.
Mr. K. B. Sorabji's b a h Alwar, 13-3½.
Mr. G. H. G. Ally's g a h President, 13-2½.
Mr. Naser Abdoola's g a h Papa, 13-2½.
Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

This well-known house is presenting one of the strongest programmes of the year 1914 on Saturday January 10th when Mr. McGrath has arranged two complete and widely divergent offerings ranging from Classic drama to sparkling Vaudeville. In the first part Lord Lytton's masterpiece of writing "The Last Days of Pompeii" has been turned into, in an equal master-piece of Cinema acting and staging; this wonderful production taken amongst the actual ruins of Pompeii has a caste of 4,000 actors, 20 lions, and 50 gladiators, and cost £15,000 to produce: and is in every detail a fitting successor to "quo vadis?", it would be difficult to find higher praise to bestow. The Management have gone to great expense in securing exclusive rights of production for Bombay, so that all taste may be catered.

A strong Variety Company "The Merry Magents" recently selected in England by Mr. Gardner Brown, has been secured and will hold the boards for a short seaseon. The clever combination of young artistes gives a complete Vaudevill performance of eight distinct turns nearly every artiste being a dancer. They have just completed a record season of four weeks at Mr. Warwick Major's popular play house, The Gaiety Calcutta. It is evident the solid tradition for genuine entertainment is being rigidly adhere to by Mr. McGrath.

LA SCALA CHARITY CONCERT.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON THE SCREEN.

The Concert, last night at the La Scala in aid of the Indian Christian Women's Society drew a large audience. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, with a party from Government House, and the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, were among those present. After the first part of the programme, to which such well-known amateurs as Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. E. F. Halliwell, Mrs. Galimidi, Mrs. Murray, and Mrs. Dodds contributed, by special request of their Excellencies Pathe's Gazette, and the recent Garden Party at Government House was shown on the screen, and hearty cheers were accorded whenever His Excellency appeared thereon. Prior to the interval, when their Excellencies left Mrs. Mitchell presented Lady Willingdon with a beautiful boquet of flowers. Their Excellencies shook hand with Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, congratulating the former on the excellence of the Garden Party film. The latter part of the programme was devoted to a playlet, "Brown with an E." The following was the cast:—

Count Donner Wetter.....Mr. G. G. Nixon.
Mr. Brown.....Mr. A. Ashton.
Mr. Parjour.....Mr. J. E. Cronch.
Mrs. Nervesby.....Miss Hawkins.
Mrs. Brown.....Mrs. Colombi.
Miss Peake.....Miss Ellis.

BISHOP OF MOMBASSA.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Peel, D.D., Bishop of Mombassa, who arrived here from Poona yesterday morning, conducted the usual Monday evening prayer meeting at the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Wodehouse Road, yesterday evening. His address, which was purely of a devotional character, was much appreciated by the gathering.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

PROJECTED VISIT TO BOMBAY.

WILL HIS EXCELLENCY PLAY.

The Rev. E. F. Wady and his colleagues of the Australian Cricket Team are apparently hurrying up slowly, for the Bombay Committee have as yet received no reply to their telegraphic message enquiring if it would be possible to so time their arrival in Bombay as to make it convenient for H. E. Lord Willingdon to take the field against them in the first match. It is now four days since the message was sent and no reply has been forthcoming as yet, with the result that the local Committee of which Messrs. Stileman, Divecha and Naik are the moving spirits, do not know where they stand, and there is an air of uncertainty about the whole affair. What appears to be sure though even this cannot be looked upon as a positive certainty, is that there will be a match commencing on or about the 26th instant between the visitors and a team called His Excellency's XI. It was at one time expected that H. E. Lord Willingdon, than whom the Presidency possesses no more ardent lover of the game, would don flannels for the local team. But the dates on which His Excellency is going on a tour conflict with those on which the first match has been provisionally arranged to take place, and unless the visitors can agree to the proposed alteration in the dates, the cricketing public would be deprived of an opportunity to see their sporting ruler on the field.

H. H. THE JAM SAHEB.

In the event of His Excellency not being able to captain the team, one's eyes would naturally turn to H. H. the Jam Sahib for the position. The report that the sporting ruler of Jamnagar has definitely declined the Committee's invitation to play is rather premature. His Highness has, we learn, done nothing of the kind, and there is every probability of his coming down to Bombay to skipper the side. The other players who have been asked to keep themselves in readiness for the match include Major J. G. Greig, Mr. H. L. Simms, Major K. M. Mistry, Dr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. R. P. Meherhomji, Mr. J. S. Warden, Mr. D. K. Kapadia, Mr. D. D. Driver, Mr. P. Baloo, Mr. P. Vithal, Mr. M. D. Pai, Mr. P. Shivram, Mr. S. K. Diveker, Mr. G. Deodher, Mr. K. Seshachari, Mr. Saleh Mahomed Khan, Mr. Nazir Hussein, Mr. Usuf Beg, Mr. S. A. Aziz and Mr. S. N. Patell. The team will be selected from among these.

THE PROBABLE TEAM.

No definite selection has as yet been made, but the team is to be composed as follows:

(1) H. E. Lord Willingdon.
(2) H. H. The Jam Saheb.
(3) Major J. G. Greig.
(4) Mr. H. L. Simms.
(5) Major K. M. Mistry.
(6) Dr. H. D. Kanga.
(7) Mr. J. S. Warden.
(8) Mr. P. Vithal.
(9) Mr. P. Baloo or Mr. Saleh Mahomed.
(10) Mr. H. L. Sempre.
(11) Mr. K. Seshachari, or Mr. S. K. Diveker.

In the event of His Excellency not being able to play, the choice for the place will most probably be between Usuf Beg and R. P. Meherhomji. The former is more likely to come in on his present form, if Meherhomji does not run himself into form during the intervening days. Major Goldie has in some quarters been mentioned as a certainty. This however does not appear to be the case as the Sussex amateur has, since his arrival in this country, never been noticed to have struck his real form. In fact, while out here, the, two him, superior charms of polo have lured him away from the field of cricket, and lately he has very rarely, if at all, handled the willow. Otherwise his services as a batsman apart from his excellent wicket-keeping would have been of great assistance to his side. In his place either Seshachari or Diveker will be asked to keep the wickets.

WANTED, A FAST BOWLER.

The name of the Karachi bowler Sempre does not figure in the list of those asked to keep themselves in readiness for the match, and this omission, which is a glaring one, is considered as most surprising by experienced critics of the game. Most of the men in fact every one of them, to whom the attack will be entrusted, are essentially net-wicket bowlers and on the sort of hard, true wicket that is likely to be met with at his time of the year, it would be courting sure disaster to take the field without a fast bowler. Noor Elahi or Manekchand of Kashmere would in this respect have proved a tower of strength to their side, but the changes of their leaving the Happy Valley to come down to Bombay are extremely remote.

As stated above, everything depends on how quick the Cornstalks can make up their mind to give a reply to the Bombay Committee's message. It takes a lot even under ordinary conditions to get together a strong team from the different places, and the Committee's task has been rendered doubly difficult by the shortness of time at their disposal.

CRICKET IN CEYLON.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT A GALLE EIGHTEEN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 5.

The Australian team went to Galle yesterday, and to-day played a team of eighteen representing the Southern Province. The Australians scored 270, Galle 124.

To-morrow the Australian team plays a return match with the Ceylonese. There are four changes in the latter team which will be captained by Mr. A. C. Amath of the Malay C. C.

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BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

AMBALAL SARABHAI.—On the 30th Dec., 1913, at the Retreat Shahibag, Ahmedabad, Mrs Ambalal Sarabhai, of a son.

DUKE.—At Darbhanga, on Dec. 16th, the wife of A. R. A. Hare Duke, of a son.

MELDRUM.—At Aga Khan Bungalow, Ahmedabad, on 31st Dec., 1913, to Andrew and Janet Meldrum, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIES SIMON—COUNSELL.—At St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, on the 5th January, by the Rev. W. Thomson, Hugh Edward Davies Simon to Cecilia C. Counsell.

DEATHS.

KEVALRAM MAVJI DAVE.—On Monday at his residence at Rajkote, Kevalram Mavji Dave, Vakil, Rajkote, aged 55.

MACKINNON.—At Shillong, 15th Dec., Mary Catherine Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of Ronald Mackinnon, R. S. N. Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Irla.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

Bombay Art Society, Annual General Meeting, Sir Basil Scott's Chamber, High Court, 5-45.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.
B. V. R. Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup.

THURSDAY, January 8.

Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-40.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
B. V. R. Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup.

FRIDAY, January 9.

B. V. R. Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.
The Gaiety Theatre. 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p.m
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to [illegible] (S. T.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1914.

"NON OMNIS MORIAR."

Captain Scott and his companions lived as well as died. At first the irony of their deaths so near to safety blotted out their actual achievement. The emphasis fell on the tragic accident rather than on their heroic performance. The early telegrams quoted only last messages and a final appeal. Now two magnificent volumes of Capt. Scott's journals and of reports of the journeys and scientific work undertaken by Dr. E. A. Wilson throw the tragic close into its true perspective. In death they were but seeing what they foresaw. On the high seas, in the grinding ice pack, above the treacherous crevasse, amid the whirling heels of their obstreperous ponies, in the heart of the blizzard that wrecked nothing of their failing stores of food and oil, it was understood that death would stalk behind them, an inalienable comrade. That he overtook them was a matter for regret, but not for surprise. It was all in the day's work. And they were out not so much to arrive, pleasant as that would have been, as to advance learning. Satisfactory as it would undoubtedly have been to have reached the South Pole first, and to have brought back to England in person the result of the expedition, the true aim of the journey would not have been greatly affected by such a return. When Scott learned that Amundsen had a good chance of forestalling him in his dash for the Pole, he made absolutely no alteration in his plans. The main object of the expedition was the advancement of knowledge, and neither the death of five men nor the earlier arrival of Amundsen at the Pole can lessen the greatness of Scott's achievement, nor the importance of his discoveries, which are being recorded in twelve large quarto volumes. It was his ambition to sail with the best equipped expedition for scientific purposes that had ever left English shores, and he had on board with him a fuller complement of geologists, biologists, physicists and surveyors than had ever composed the staff of a Polar expedition. It is the work of these men and the valour of his own death and those of Bowers, Wilson, Oates and Evans that has erected for him a monument "aere perennius."

Along with this noble passion for knowledge Scott had that essential quality for leadership, a very shrewd appreciation of character; and his diary will be read, not so much for his scientific jottings, as for its interest as a human document. In these rough daily notes we come to know more intimately than we know most of our own friends the inner group of Scott's friends, and, if anything were wanting in the vividness and sincerity of the diary, the snapshots of these men in all the strange variety of their experience would tell the rest. We come to know, better probably than if we had met him in life, "Titus," "The Soldier" Captain Oates, whose capacity for silence was only surpassed by his capacity for understanding dumb animals. Anything that was sickly, or damaged, or high-spirited, or bad-tempered in the way of an animal was always Oates' portion. When the ponies suffered many days of extreme misery in a prolonged gale at sea, it was Oates who watched and cheered them day and night. When they got on shore and the worst-tempered animals tried to kill some of the men, it was always Oates who had to sort them out. But all the company watched the sacrifice of dumb and loyal animals with many a heart-ache. Even Scott, so stern with his men, admits that he sometimes could not sleep at night for thinking of the ponies. And an entry in Wilson's diary runs, "I have left Nobby all my biscuits to-night, as he is to try and do a march to-morrow and then happily he will be shot." And again next day, after he had once more, with rash generosity, given his dying pony all his biscuits, Dr. Wilson writes, "Thank God all the horses are now done, and we begin the heavy work ourselves." The men at least knew some reason for facing the awful hardships of the Barrier. The animals wasted and fell in blind despair. But the men too needed every particle of courage that they could muster. Time after time little groups of them found themselves sick, frost-bitten, and almost foodless in one tight corner after another. On one occasion Bowers, Wilson and Cherry Garrard in the pitch dark of an Antarctic winter, at a temperature that sometimes touched 70 degrees, travelled for five weeks to gather some information about penguins. Their clothes used to freeze so stiff in a few seconds after stepping outside the tent, that, from the waist upwards, they could never move body or head from that position until they thawed again at the next meal. They therefore got into the way of freezing into the position which would be most comfortable. Their sleeping bags were so caked with ice inside and out that they could never be rolled up and were piled on the sledge like three little coffins. Their food consisted for five weeks of tea, pemmican and biscuits, and they casually remarked that none of them missed sugar or cocoa, and all were amply satisfied on this diet. "Cocoa would have been pleasanter than hot water at night, but the hot water with biscuit soaked in it was very good." For forty-eight hours they lay out in a blizzard facing death and absolutely unable to move during all that time, even to eat! When at last they staggered back into camp, swaying against each other and sleeping while they walked, they had a look of death on their faces which was quite gone the next morning. Yet each of these men was to know a severer trial yet. Mr. Cherry-Garrard went out in the march in which Scott and the others died to try and give them food and help. He went alone with Demitri and under very stern orders, left behind by Scott, not in any way to risk the dogs. He reached and stocked well with food for a month One Ton Depot, just eleven miles short of the point where Scott, Bowers and Wilson died of starvation. He could not go a step farther because of the exhaustion of Demitri and the dogs, and because he himself was practically blind for the time being. So he piloted Demetri and the dogs home and was pronounced by the doctor to be in an even worse condition than Demitri. As for Wilson and Bowers, theirs was to be the obedience till death. The personality of Bowers comes out vividly in every account of the expedition published. His passion for order, his extraordinary ingenuity and resourcefulness, his wonderful keenness of sight, his memory, his unselfishness, his absolutely inexhaustible physical strength, made him the one man every party eagerly desired to include amongst its numbers. Of Wilson, his leader briefly says that words always failed him when he tried to describe him. Scott, surrounded by picked men, thought "Bill Wilson the finest character he had ever met." When the bodies were found eight months after these three men died, Scott's was half out of his sleeping bag and his arm was thrown across Wilson. Wilson was the poet of the party. His wonderful paintings do more to reveal the mystery of the Barrier and the call of the South than any amount of writing. Through the beautiful reproductions of his sketches we feel the vastness of the land and the imperiousness of the call. Yet they show too the folly of "man, proud man decked in a little brief authority, playing such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep."

Perhaps nothing more brings out the valour and sterness of these men's lives than two brief remarks made by Scott about his dying followers, Evans and Oates. Of Evans he remarked, towards the end of that gallant sailor's life, that he once stopped the march "on a trivial plea." On Feb. 14, he notes, "We are not going strong. Sometimes I fear Evans is going from bad to worse. He is hungry and so is Wilson." On Feb. 17th Evans looked a little better and declared as usual that he was quite well. He started in his place on the traces, but half an hour later worked his ski loose and had to leave the sledge. After half an hour Evans came up but dropped out again "on the same *plea*" (the italics are not Scott's). Scott cautioned him to follow quickly, but by lunch time he was some distance behind. The others went back and found him on his knees with clothing disarranged and a wild look in his eyes. Asked what was the matter, he replied with slow speech that he did not know, but thought he must have fainted. He died quietly the same day at 12-30 a.m., and his comrades stayed with the body for two hours. Oates a month later was practically dying. Starving, spent, and frost-bitten, after weeks of agony, he discussed his case with the other three. Scott with extraordinary sterness merely enters in the diary, "He is a brave fellow and understands the situation, but he practically asked for advice." What a standard when it was a dying man only asking to have his voluntary death condoned! Even in the bitterness of frustrated hopes and imminent death Scott had the sanity to realise that he had bequeathed his country an inheritance as great as if he had first reached the Pole and safely brought all his followers home. "I do not regret this journey" were the words he wrote, as death grasped him. Nor can his country really regret such a heroic end.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE MALAY STATES.

The telegram from Singapore which appeared in last Tuesday's issue reporting the decision of the planters of the Malay States "against the principle of reducing coolies' wages in view of the probable serious effect of such action on Indian recruiting" at least shows that Indian labour is still indispensable to the rubber industry in that region. At the same time it must be admitted that the Federated Malay States have long afforded one of the best fields for employment to the Indian labourer. He is certainly paid better than his fellow-labourer in India, Burma or Ceylon, and the conditions of labour, though, of course, capable of considerable improvement, are neither so galling nor unsatisfactory as in the self-governing colonies. The indenture system, which was abollished in 1910, has been replaced by more civilised methods of attracting the Indian coolie to the plantations, and a Labour Department has been created to look after the importation of coolies from India, a large number of these going every year at the expense of the States Government, who supply this labour force to planters under certain conditions. In addition, the planters themselves often send their own recruiting agents, who, however, during the last three years have not succeeded in attracting anything like the same number or class of labourers as the Government. It is to be noted that the cost of the Labour Department is met by a tax on the planters, and according to report of the Department for 1912, which is the latest published, the proceeds of the tax during that year left a large surplus over the expenditure, and nearly 77,000 free passages were given to labourers from India, furnishing a striking proof of the efficacy of the Government's methods of recruitment. Again, the man imported by the Government has the advantage of the privately-recruited man of not only being looked after from the day he starts from India to the day he is settled on a plantation, but even there he is not left completely in the hands of his planter-employer. That the Malay States are comparatively popular with Indian emigrants may be accepted from the fact that at present there are more than 215,000 of them working there, the majority having been in the country for more than two years. Another fact pointing to the same state of affairs is the large number of women that now annually migrate with their relatives, the percentage of women during 1912 having been twenty against thirteen six years back. With regard to complaints the Report of the Controller of Labour for 1912 mentions that altogether 411 complaints were registered, but they were mostly of a trivial nature. In addition to these one hundred and four of the complaints referred to non-acceptance of notice or refusal to discharge on expiration of one month's notice. Thirty-seven were complaints of general ill-treatment or assault, and the remainder were of a miscellaneous nature. The report adds that ignorance on the part of the labourers of their legal position is one of the causes of frequent complaints. In spite, however, of comparatively high wages and fairly healthy surroundings,—some of the coolie lines provided in Malaya estates being said to be much superior to any to be found in Southern India or Ceylon,—wholesome food, regular inspections by medical officers and visiting agents, and the provisions of a Labour Code which enforce on the planter a fixed date of payment of wages and offer considerable protection to the coolie, complaints of ill-treatment are by no means unusual, to say nothing of more serious offences, in which women are involved, which occasionally come to light. The fact appears to be that, though the Indian labourer is an economic asset of the States and in important factor in their industrial prosperity the average European planter has not yet divested himself of his racial prejudices which influence his treatment of his Indian labourers. It may be remembered that in July last very serious charges were made in the "Indian Review" against the management of several estates in Malaya in their relations with their labourers. It was alleged that unwholesome food and had housing accommodation in certain estates had caused a great deal of discontent, which had been further increased and accentuated by the conduct of some planters in having turned out married coolies, at the same time retaining the coolies' wives on the estates. These charges have just been denied *in toto* by "Grenier's Rubber News" which states, with regard to the last allegation, that under the Labour Code it is impossible for a coolie to be sent away from an estate and his wife retained. It adds that should a coolie cease to be employed on an estate, *ipse facto* his wife, children and any other person dependent on him ceased to be labourers on the estate; should he enter into a contract with any other estate, that contract would be binding on his wife, family and dependants; should an employer attempt to refuse the others to accompany the coolie he was liable for a fine of $100, while should he "hinder or molest by word, gesture or act" he would be liable to a fine of $100, or three months' imprisonment or both, and for every subsequent offence under the same section of the enactment a fine of $200, or six months' imprisonment, or both, while should he obstruct a labourer in any way in appearing before the Controller he was liable to a fine of $100. All this is doubtless true, but it should, however, be borne in mind that while the law is explicit enough against the offences complained of, it is by no means impossible for employers in the position of the Malaya planters to circumvent, if so disposed, that law.

DAY BY DAY.

The Homeward Mail.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company informs us that in addition to the accelerated arrival of the Homeward Mail steamers at Marseilles on Fridays, arrangements have now been made for the Special Sleeping Car Train from Marseilles to stop at Boulogne, and passengers will cross the Channel from there to Folkestone, reaching Charing Cross Station at 3-25 p.m., on Saturday afternoon.

"Romance of India."

The India Office's graceful act in coming to the rescue of the performers who have been thrown out of employment by the abandonment of the Indian spectacle at Earl's Court will be much appreciated here, and it is to be hoped that the prospect of the revival of the pageant in a month's time, as mentioned in a telegram yesterday, will be realised. We understand the difficulty,—though we do not know why it should be difficult,—consists in finding a suitable scenario, in which nothing would be shown or suggested that would be likely to give offence to Indian sentiment. It will be remembered that the amended scenario, which came up for examination before a committee appointed by the India Office, consisting of Sir Krishna Gupta and a distinguished English authority, was condemned as the underlying conception of the pageant was that everything Indian, including both the religious and historical aspects of its ancient civilisation, was associated with the Spirit of Darkness, while every impact of the West, from the invasion of Alexander, was associated with the Spirit of Light! Surely Mr. Caton Woodville or somebody else could devise something less offensive and equally good from a spectacular point of view.

The Egyptian Prince's Tour.

Prince Yusuf Kamal Pasha, of the Khedive's family, who recently arrived on a shooting trip in this country has, after a week's stay in Bombay, now left for Mysore. During the Prince's stay in Bombay he visited the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills, which is under the management of Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani. The Prince expressed his satisfaction at the enterprise and organisation evinced by the mills and deplored the absence of such a mill in Egypt, famous for its cotton. A luncheon was given in honour of the Prince by Mr. Sobani, who is also the President of the local Anjuman, which was attended amongst others by the Turkish Consul-General, the Shaik of Mangrol, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. F. M. Chinoy and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin.

Madam Nordica.

Madame Nordica, now on board the Tasman, which is being towed by a Japanese steamer from the Gulf of Papua, is on her way to Java and India, after a successful tour in Australia, where she had been giving a series of concerts. Madame Nordica was born fifty-five years ago at Farmington, Maine, U. S. A., of parents who were both of them amateur musicians of distinction. Madame Nordica had her early musical education at the New England Conservatoire at Boston. At the age of fifteen she was the soprano of the vocal quartette in a Boston church, at a salary of £200 a year. Shortly after she made an extensive tour through America, singing principally with the Handel and Haydon Society. At the age of 18 she paid her first visit to London. Thence she went to Milan and placed herself under San Giovanni, a celebrated voice trainer, and after three months' instruction from him she made her debut at the Theatre Grande, Brescia, as Violetta in "La Traviata." She then went to Genoa, where she appeared in the roles of Marguerite in "Faust" and Alice in "Robert le Diable."

Debuts at St. Petersburg and Paris.

In 1881 Madame Nordica made her debut at St. Petersburg in "Mignon." She sang at the Imperial Opera during the next five months. She again visited St. Petersburg the following year, adding "Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni" to her repertoire. During her stay in St. Petersburg she was invited to the Palace, the Czar Alexander II. presenting her with a handsome bracelet. On July 1882, she made her debut in Paris in the role of Marguerite. She subsequently appeared as Ophelia in "Hamlet." In Paris she became acquainted with Gounod and Verdi, who instructed her in regard to her roles of Marguerite and Violetta. Shortly afterwards she married Mr. Frederick Gower, of telephonic fame, and temporarily retired from the stage, but 18 months later on her husband losing his life, while crossing the Channel in a balloon, she returned to the boards in 1885. In 1886 she appeared at Covent Garden as Violetta. She also accepted an engagement under Sir Augustus Harris at Drury Lane for several seasons. She again visited England in 1889, when she acted the principal soprano part in "The Golden Legend" in London as well as the principal leading cities of England and the Continent. Within recent years Madame Nordica has resided in America appearing in Grand Opera at New York and other cities. Madame Nordica has married again, her second husband being Herr Dome, a well-known German vocalist and musician. Madame Nordica is reputed to possess jewellery worth roughly £1,000,000. The "Sydney Bulletin's" "critique" of the celebrated singer's last appearance in Sydney ran:—"For her first warble Nordica was swathed in diamonds relieved by white satin." Bombay people will look with interest for Madame Nordica's appearance at the Excelsior.

Bombay Medical Union.

The annual reports of the Bombay Medical Union and of the Sir D. M. Petit Medical Union Library for the years 1911 and 1912, along with certain memorials addressed to Government by the Union by members thereof, have just been issued in one volume. The work which contains in addition a full list of the Union's members and a statement of the aims and objects of the Union, should prove of service not only to the members of the institution, but to all interested in this premier medical society of Western India. The Bombay Medical Union was established in 1883 with the object of providing members of the medical profession of Bombay with opportunities for better social intercourse for the discussion of medical problems and for the promotion of the general interests of the profession this side of India. During its long and active career extending over 30 years, the Union has discussed numerous questions of vital public and professional interests and has submitted several representations to the Secretary of State for India and the Imperial and Local Governments. The activity of the Union has been mainly directed towards safeguarding the just interests and enhancing the status of the Indian medical profession. There is a Library associated with the Union, named after Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, its principal benefactor.

The First Mahamahopadhya in Gujerat.

Shastri Shankarlal, who is among the New Year "Mahamahopadhyas," in the first to have obtained that title in Gujerat. He was born at Morvi, in Kathiawar, about the year 1844. When only 14 years of age, he began to compose poetry extempore. At the age of 16 he was introduced to the then Jam Saheb Vibhaji, who, having on account of his poetical powers, bestowed on him the title "The Poet Extempore." At 18 he came under the notice of Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Hundu jurist, at whose instance he composed some thanksgiving Sanskrit verses on the recovery from illness of the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales. The mother of the present Thakore Saheb of Morvi, Monghiba Saheba, appointed him head Shastriji of her Sanskrit school at Morvi. He served there for forty years, retiring on a pension. The Shastri is said to be a great performer of feats of memory. He has composed many Sanskrit dramas and poems, and one of his dramas, "Savitri Charitra," has been very successfully staged at Morvi and in Bombay, while two of his Sanskrit dramas were translated into Gujerati by the late Keshavlal Hariran, and two of his stories have been rendered into Gujerati prose by Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya.

Slaves in Burma.

In Mr. Bernard Houghton's "Bureaucratic Government", the author mentions an astounding fact of which few people in India, we presume, are aware. This is the existence of slavery in the territories of the Kachin chiefs, the status of these slaves being "officially recognised by our Government." For these unfortunates the British flag does not spell liberty, and, in the words of the writer, "a bureaucratic Government, boasting of its efficiency and its enlightenment, has not dared to lift up its head to the chiefs and say, 'Your slaves are free.'"

Female Education in Gondal.

The Thakore Sahib of Gondal, as is well-known, spares no pains for the promotion of female education in his State. The leading girl's institution at Gondal, the Monghiba High School, achieved a signal distinction recently at the last matriculation examination, having passed Miss Manibai Bhimji Udani, whose success is a landmark in the educational annals of Kathiawar. This young Bania lady will be awarded the Bhagvatsinghji Jubilee Prize of Rs. 500. The event, it is to be hoped, will stimulate the growth of female education still further in Gondal State.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

MR. GANDHI ON THE STRIKE.

SENATOR CAMPBELL'S SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Jan. 4.

Interviewed by Reuter with regard to the correspondence which has been exchanged between Senator Campbell, a well-known sugar planter, and Mr. Gandhi, the latter said that he had appealed to Mr. Campbell to continue his co-operation and sympathy.

Mr. Campbell in reply stated that he adhered to his opinion that the £3 tax should be repealed and still supported Indians seeking redress from the harsh administration and licensing laws, but that he nevertheless he appealed to Mr. Gandhi to desist from lawlessness and not to refuse to accept the commission composed of men with judicial minds and of known integrity.

Mr. Gandhi replied that the strike and subsequent courting of imprisonment were a protest against the Government's breach of promise to Mr. Gokhale and the £3 tax, not against the general treatment of indentured Indians. He feared a recrudescence of former measures if the Government rejected the Indians' prayers.

Finally Mr. Campbell answered that he was glad that the strike was not intended as a protest against treatment of indentured Indians because allegations of ill-treatment appeared to be the main plank of Mr. Gandhi's supporters.

The Hon. Marshall Campbell is a Member of the Natal Legislative Council and a Justice of the Peace. His father was one of the first to start the sugar industry in the colony, and he built the Natal Refinery, and the Tongaat Central Sugar Company's Estate, of which at one time he was half owner. Mr. Marshall Campbell was M. L. C. when Natal was a Crown Colony. On Natal being given responsible government he was nominated for the upper House for Victoria County, and retains his seat. Asked by General Buller to collect Indian stretcher-bearers during the war, he sent 600 to Colenso and 700 to Spion Kop. He was a Member of the Natal Commission appointed to delimit the Natal-Transvaal Boundary and one of the two commissioners of the South African Native Commission. He is interested in numerous industrial concerns.

S. A. RAILWAY POLICY.

RAILWAYMEN'S ULTIMATUM TO GENERAL BOTHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PRETORIA, Jan. 4.

The executive of the Railwaymen's Society has sent an ultimatum to General Botha demanding the immediate cessation of the policy of retrenchment with regard to railways and the reinstatement of the men already retrenched.

TURKISH DREADNOUGHT.

SENSATIONAL ARREST OF BRAZILIAN ADMIRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 4.

A semi-official communique states that Brazil was no party to the sale of the Rio de Janeiro to Turkey and that the builders are to supply another dreadnought to Brazil.

Vice-Admiral Huethacellar has been, arrested for publishing a letter criticising the Government's action in parting with the Rio de Janeiro.

EFFECT ON TURKISH BOURSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.

Though the Turkish population is generally satisfied with the purchase of the Brazilian Dreadnought, financial circles are perturbed. Ottoman stock has dropped a point since the 2nd instant and the appointment of Enver Bey as Minister of War is hardly soothing.

STRASSBURG SHOOTING INCIDENT.

NOT A JUVENILE PRANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASSBURG, Jan. 4.

The military authorities state that two bullets were actually fired at the sentry on the 27th ultimo and that there was no ground for the assumption of the newspapers that it was a case of a boy's prank with a toy pistol.

The above refers to the firing by a civilian who subsequently escaped of two shots at a sentry at the Castle Barracks.

It was afterwards explained that the firing was a juvenile prank.

NEW SERVIAN LOAN.

£10,000,000 TO BE RAISED IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A Servian loan of ten million sterling is about to be issued in Paris.

HINDUS IN U. S. A.

LABOURERS IN THE GUISE OF STUDENTS.

ACTION TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The Commissioner-General for Immigration says that a report which he is now preparing contains the proposed regulations and legislation further restricting oriental immigration.

He believes that many Asiatic labourers are coming in the guise of students and that many more, particularly Hindus, are smuggled in.

He wants to increase the patrols on the Canadian and Mexican borders and prevent smuggling.

It was stated some time ago that the Members of the Congress representing the Pacific Coast have been trying to induce the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives to amend the pending Immigration Bill in such a way, that the literary test compelling immigrants to be able to read and write some language does not qualify Asiatics for admission, but all their efforts have failed.

The Bill, as it stands, classifies as excluded aliens, persons unable, under the existing law, to become naturalised citizens of the United States, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements regarding passports, or by convention that may hereafter be concluded.

AMERICAN WHEAT FOR THE EAST.

JAP MILLIONAIRE'S SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, Jan. 4.

The Japanese millionaire, Baron Mitsui, announced through the Japanese Consul his intention of establishing large flour and wheat terminals in Vancouver Island to supply oriental markets.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL BLOWERS.

WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY OFFICER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The death is announced of Major-General Blowers.

In the death of Major-General C. E. Blowers, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, England has lost another Mutiny Veteran. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. on 13th June, 1883 and was raised to the rank of Colonel on 13th June 1887. He retired from the service on 1st September, 1887, when he was raised to the honorary rank of Major-General.

THE METROPOLITAN'S TOUR.

COMING VISIT TO RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

The Metropolitan of India and Ceylon is visiting the Rangoon Diocese between January 16th and 27th. After holding the visitation at the Cathedral on January 16th, he starts for Mandalay spending a week there. He breaks journey at Toungoo on the 20th, will attend the "At Home" at the Bishop's Court, Rangoon on the 21st and preach at the Cathedral on the 25th. The question of forming a Diocesan Synod will be discussed at the Conference to be held in January.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

CASE POSTED TO KHUMBHON FEBRUARY SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, Jan. 5.

Both accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case having been duly committed to the Kottayam Sessions Court, the case stands posted to the Kumbhon Sessions beginning on Monday, 16th February next, and continuing until the 27th.

Sirkar Vakil Thomas Varagese, who represents the Travancore Government has applied to the Sessions Court for the Durbar physician Major Tucker to be also examined as a witness for the prosecution, and the Sessions Judge, Ramnan Tampi, has ordered a notice of the application to be given to the accused.

ACCIDENT ON E. B. S. R.

PASSENGER COLLIDES WITH GOODS TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARIALI, Jan. 5.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Kariali wires:—At about 3-20 a.m. this morning No. 45 Up-passenger collided with 94 Down goods at Kariali station in Katihar district. Two third class carriages were slightly damaged. No one was injured. The line will be cleared at about 10 hours.

ECONOMY IN ARMAMENTS.

MR. CHURCHILL DECLINES A PRESS INTERVIEW.

MR. BUCKMASTER'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

In response to a request for an interview regarding Mr. Lloyd George's interview with the "Daily Chronicle" on the subject of armaments, Mr. Winston Churchill, who is now in Paris, said he made it a rule not to give interviews to newspapers on important questions while they were under consideration of the Cabinet.

While the Unionist papers publish extracts from Mr. Churchill's speeches to show the absolute opposition of his views to those of Mr. Lloyd George, the "Daily Chronicle" gives other extracts from the speeches of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Asquith with a view to demonstrating the complete agreement of the Cabinet.

Speaking at Haworth, last night, the Solicitor-General said that the naval and military expenditure was necessary only so far as was required to ensure that we were unassailable from foreign enemies.

The expenditure ceased to be needed directly we had made our relations with our neighbours so friendly that there was no reason to apprehend any action on their part.

BHADESHWAR BOMB.

HEADQUARTERS OF VICEROY'S POLICE GUARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

There has been no fresh development in connection with the bomb which was thrown into the Bhadeshwar police station the other day, except that it has now transpired firstly, that the missile was almost exactly like the unfinished bomb exhibited in the Alipore Court on Saturday as found on the premises of the alleged bomb factory in Circular Road, Calcutta, last November; and secondly, that the police station into which it was thrown was the headquarers of the mofussil parties of police engaged in guarding the Viceroy during his recent Calcutta visit.

The police it seems had the narrowest of escapes, the bomb being loaded with so dangerous an explosive, a compound of picric acid and detonating powder, that it is a wonder it did not go off by percussion on the violent impact it had with the floor when thrown in through the window. Had it done so hardly any one in the room could have escaped, for it was loaded with a full complement of knife blades and nails and so securely bound with hoop iron and steel wire as to make sure of a maximum of killing effect in the confined space.

The Bhadeshwar bomb resembled the one thrown at the Viceroy in Delhi, in that it was furnished with a fuse as well as a percussion detonator. Unlike the Delhi bomb however, the fuse in this case appears not to have been fully lighted before it was thrown. It relied therefore on the detonator and it is almost a miracle that this failed to work.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE RECORDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Further evidence in the Rajabazar Bomb Case was given to-day by Khan Ahmed Khan, Police Inspector, at Anarkali, Lahore. He said there was a bomb explosion at Lawrence Gardens, Lahore, one night in May 1913. A chaprasi from the Lawrence Library named Ram Pandarat was blown up. Witness went to the spot immediately and saw the dead body, which bore marks of injury and found signs of an explosion. He had the body sent to the Civil Surgeon, who found fragments of a bomb in it. He had the spot guarded till the water subsided and then found several fragments of the bomb. Pieces of metal were also taken from the ashes.

The next witness, the landlord of the Calcutta house where the raid took place, related how the room was let to one of the accused at Rs. 4 per month.

Moti Lal Shah, a search witness, said that the entry was made by a constable going over the wall into the room and opening the door to admit the search party.

Khola Singh, Sub-Inspector, said that after the Midnapore outrage, he found fragments of the bomb, including two metal discs.

A tenant at the raided house remembered that people sometimes came to see one of the accused at the house there. He said a Police Inspector came and took away a box, a packet of white powder, a phial and a stick.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

MR. GHUZNAVI AT DAMASCUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DAMASCUS, Jan. 3.

The Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi, who recently arrived here to enquire into the Haj Pilgrim Traffic, was entertained by the Governor of Syria. A local Haj Committee was formed, and an Indian Pilgrim Agency for Medina and Damascus appointed.

ARMS FOR ULSTER.

CUSTOMS SEIZE MUNITIONS FOR TROOPS.

HUMOROUS RESULT OF PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Irish arms proclamation is providing humourous incidents.

The Customs recently seized a consignment of war material for troops at Carrickfergus and refused the application of the War Office to release them on the ground that the proclamation did not mention any exceptions.

The Customs also seized swords, pistols and uniforms which were part of a theatrical company's properties.

ULSTER VOLUNTEER MANOEUVRES.

DETECTIVES WATCH PROCEEDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The East Belfast Regiment of Ulster Volunteers has concluded a week's manoeuvres at Ormiston, the residence of their commandant, Colonel Chichester.

Major Madden was second-in-command, and Colonel M'Calmont M.P. had charge of night attacks. Detectives watched the proceedings.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT ALGIERS.

A TOUR THROUGH FRENCH ALGERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALGIERS, Jan. 4.

Mr. Lloyd George was the guest of the Governor-General to-day. He will start to-morrow on a tour through the interior, visiting Timgad, Biskrat, Tugurt and the borders of the Sahara.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The death is announced of playright and actor, Mr. Mark Melford.

The death is announced at Philadelphia, of the physiologist and writer, Mr. Weir Mitchell.

Silas Weir Mitchell was an Hon. Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Medicine; Hon. Member of the British Medical Association; Hon. Fellow of Royal Medical Chirurgical Society; Fellow of the Royal Society, etc. Born in Philadelphia, 15th February 1829. Ex-President of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia and a Member of the National Academy, U.S.A. He was a writer of considerable note and his publications include:—Fat and Blood, 1878; Diseases of the Nervous System, 1881; Clinical Lectures on Nervous Diseases, 1897 and over a hundred papers on medical subjects.

INCOMING MAIL STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Jan. 5.

The P. and O. Arabia left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., on Monday, with the outward mails of 26th ultimo.

IMPORTANT DISTRICT FORMATION ON BURMA FRONTIER.

TO CHECK CHINESE AGGRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

The formation of a new district on the N. E. Frontier, Burma, to be called the Putao District has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Mr. W. R. Hertz C.S.I., has been appointed Superintendent and District Commissioner.

The control of this hitherto unadministered territory was deemed necessary, owing to the policy of penetration by the Chinese, which resulted last year in resistance and a few collisions with columns in the Kampti Long Country.

Besides checking the advance of the Chinese the administration of this territory will have an important bearing on British relations with the Kachins and neighbouring tribes. The tribes in occupation of this country who resent the appearance of Chinese colonists, and their appropriation of land, welcome the creation of the new district.

POLITICAL UNREST IN INDIA.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor, Manchester University, interviewed to-day said, that even without education there would have been political unrest in India, though perhaps, not so much. He said that there is nothing peculiar in unrest, it existed in other places besides India. Education must go on in spite of it, even if good results are not always as noticeable as could be wished, but if the unrest takes the form of violence and crime, Government must put it down with a strong hand.

THE EMPIRE'S TRADE.

COMMISSION TO LEAVE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

INTER-COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Reuter learns that the Dominions Trade Commission will resume its deliberations in London, to-morrow, when it will consider the interim report.

It will continue its sittings until February when it will leave for South Africa, remaining there for two months and going to Canada in July.

CANADA-AUSTRALIAN PREFERENCE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Foster, Canadian Minister of Commerce, who is now in London after a visit to Australia, interviewed by Reuter, said that his informal negotiations for a preference agreement between Canada and Australia had progressed favourably, but that the change in government in Australia had precluded any definite arrangement. Sentiment in Australia favoured preference.

DEFENCE MEASURES.

Mr. Foster declared that the great majority of Canadians approved the Government's naval measure but it remained to be seen what action government would take on the reassembling of the Canadian Parliament on the 15th instant.

Mr. Foster said that he was most impressed at the great interest which the Australians took in defence measures.

ZABERN SCANDAL SEQUEL.

CROWN PRINCE AND COLONEL OF REGIMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

There are persistent reports in the German papers that the Crown Prince has sent a message to Colonel Reuter approving of the latter's attitude at the trial of Lieutenant Foerstner.

The Court martial of Colonel Reuter begins at Strassburg to-day.

Lieutenant Foerstner, it will be remembered, who was one of the principal officers responsible for the Zabern trouble, was tried and sentenced a week ago.

A sensation was caused during the trial by the evidence of Colonel Reuter who deposed that he had warned the officers that if they failed to obey orders to act vigorously against the civilians they would be summoned before the Court of Honour. He also admitted having instructed the non-commissioned officers and men to use their weapons if they were attacked and "bring down" their assailants.

Colonel Reuter is apparently to be court-martialled for having by his orders egged on officers to mischief. Lieutenant Foerstner simply acted in the spirit of his chiefs orders when he taunted the populace as "Alastian vagabonds," and when he drew his sword and when he drew his sword and sabred a lame shoe-maker who insulted him in the streets.

CUMULATIVE ADMINISTRATION OF LARGE CONCERNS.

THE MORGANS' ACTION APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A telegram from New York states that public opinion approves the action of the Morgans in withdrawing from directorates, regarding it as a readiness to acquiesce in the tendencies of public sentiment against cumulative administration of large concerns.

SERIOUS FIRE IN DALLA.

1,500 RENDERED HOMELESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

Damage to the tune of over one lakh of rupees was done to property by a fire in Dalla at 3 a.m. to-day, which rendered 1,500 residents homeless. The outbreak originated in a tea shop in the centre of a district composed of buildings which once alight burned like tinder. Fortunately there was no wind, or with the absence of water, the whole of Dalla would have been destroyed.

MURPHY TRAIN MURDER CASE

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

The Hon'ble Justices Tudball and Rafik presiding over the criminal bench of the Allahabad High Court have confirmed the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Gorakhpur on Sukku Moochee, who was convicted of the murder of Miss Murphy in the train murder case.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 5.

The Government Meteorologist at Simla, reports that a shock of slight intensity at its origin three hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 9-31 yesterday morning.

"ROMANCE OF INDIA."

STRANDED INDIAN PERFORMERS.

RELIEF BY INDIA OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Interviewed regarding the distress committee formed to help the performers who were to have appeared in the Indian spectacle at Earl's Court, Sir James Dunlop-Smith announced that the India Office would take charge of the Indian members of the company and accommodate them in the Home for Asiatics at Limehouse. The India Office would also do what it could for others.

The committee has appealed for help to Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and the Lord Mayor.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

ARMED DACOITS SHOOT. CONTRACTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

A report has reached Lahore from Marden of another frontier outrage. It appears that on the night of December 30th about a dozen dacoits raided the house of Sawaya Ram, a contractor on the canal construction works at Lakhpani, fifteen miles from Marden. Armed Chowkidars were guarding the house, but they were terrorised by the dacoits who were armed with rifles.

The contractor sat up on his charpoy, and a shot was fired at him through a hole in the door, which entering his chest killed him. The dacoits threatened to kill the other inmates of the house, unless they showed them the contractor's cash box. This they eventually found and made off with together with some trunks of clothes and other articles.

BURMA LOTTERY CASE.

BURMA CHIEF COURT ADMITS REFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

Orders have been passed this afternoon by a Branch of the Lower Burma, Chief Court consisting of the Chief Judge and Justice Ormond, on preliminary points recently heard in the reference by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, in the case against J. Cooke and four others, who were found "not guilty" by the jury on the prosecution by Government on charges of keeping an office for a lottery without the authority of Government, and with publishing proposals to pay a sum of money contingent upon the purchase of tickets.

The Court held that a joinder of charges was justified by sections 235 and 239 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The preliminary objections were disallowed, the Court holding the accused had not been prejudiced by three separate offences being disclosed. Under the second head of the charge, the Court would proceed to hear the reference on its merits on January 19th.

MRS. BESANT'S PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

DATE OF HEARING FIXED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, January 5.

It is understood that a petition has been presented on behalf of Mrs. Besant to the Privy Council for the stay of execution of the Madras High Court's decree in the suit G. Narayaniah vs. Mrs. Besant, and that the Registrar of the Privy Council has cabled to the High Court that the petition has been fixed for hearing on the 27th instant.

H. H. PRINCE YUSUF KEMAL PASHA.

DEPARTURE FOR MYSORE.

His Highness Prince Yusuf Kemal Pasha, cousin of the Khedive of Egypt, who has been staying in Bombay for the last few days left Bombay with his suite for Mysore.

His Highness, who was accompanied by Halil Halid Bey, Consul-General for the Ottoman Empire, drove from the Taj Mahal Hotel to the Victoria Terminus, where he was given a hearty send off by the officials of the Ottoman Consulate General, and by Hajee Ismail Hajee Yussuf Sobani, President of the Anjuman Islam, and some members of the Anjuman.

WORLI HUT MYSTERY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk the Corner opened an inquest at the morgue yesterday on the body of an aged Hindu woman who was found lying dead in her hut at Worli in a pool of blood and with a rope tied tightly round her neck.

A distant relative of the deceased named Bhagia Gopal stated at the enquiry that the deceased resided all alone by herself, her only daughter having gone to her native place some time back.

Ramabai, a Hindu woman, said the deceased lived in the same hut with her but in a separate room. Witness missed her curry stone and went to look for it in the room of the deceased when she saw the latter lying dead on the floor, her face and hands smeared with blood. The deceased had not been ill and had no enemies. She might however have been tired of life.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

LONDON LETTER.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE MONA LISA SENSATION.

LIVERPOOL CRIME MYSTERY

MR. GRANVILLE BARKER'S NEW PROJECT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON Dec. 19.

Not since the return of the famous "Duchess of Devonshire" nearly a quarter of a century after its disappearance from Messrs. Agnew's Gallery has any incident in the art world provided such a theme for talk as the recovery a few days ago of Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" stolen from the Louvre in 1911. The thief, an Italian named Perugia has confessed after his arrest at Florence where he attempted to sell the picture to a dealer for £20,000. His own story of his motives and his modus operandi fully justifies his claim, made with the characteristic braggadecio of the Southern criminal, that he is "no common workman." His resolve to steal the picture was all born, it seems, out of his desire to revenge Italy for the plunder which poured into France after the Napoleonic invasion. Perugia had been employed at the Louvre and knew all about the fame of the picture. He rightly opined that its disappearance would lead to the search of anyone connected with the place, and therefore postponed action until 1911, when he had found work elsewhere. On August 21st he left his work and entered the Salon Carre, where there was only one attendant in charge, took down the picture, unframed it, put it under his blouse, carried it home, and got back to his work without his absence having been noted. Then, says this admirable artist, the indefinable fascination of "Mona Lisa" overcame him and he could not part with her. "In short," he says "I fell in love with "Mona Lisa." The Italian police are not entirely different from the police elsewhere-they are, incredulous. Perugia is now fast in the Murati prison, and detectives in France and Italy are out after the accomplices whose existence he denies. In the meantime "La Gioconda" has been on show to admiring crowds at Florence before her removal to Paris where on Sunday she is to be installed once more in her old quarters at the Louvre.

A curious foot-note to the story is provided by a paragraph in the papers yesterday to the effect that the Paris police authorities have requested Scotland Yard to furnish them with details of the finger-print system employed there. It is said to be due to a defect in the Bertillon system, as applied by the French police, that Perugia owes his escape. On the frame left at the Louvre there was the print of the criminal's thumb, but though this very uncommon workmen had passed through their hands this could not be identified. It showed the lines of his right thumb. The French police take the print of the left thumb only. Upon so small a pivot turn the destinies of men and patriots!

A GHASTLY CRIME.

After nearly a week the police are still hunting the man wanted in connection with a particularly ghastly crime at Liverpool. The body of the victim, Miss Bradfield, was found tied up in a sack in the Leeds and Liverpool canal by two men who were passing through on their boat. It bore traces of the most violent misusage. Miss Bradfield was last seen on the premises of her brother's firm, tarpaulin manufacturer, at 6 in the evening, and it is stated that two employees, young men, were in the building at the same time. One of these youths named Eltoft was arrested and brought before Magistrate and remanded. The second man, Summer, has disappeared. The body is believed to have been conveyed to the canal in a hand cart belonging to the firm, and it was the marks of wheels leading from the tow-path into the city that enabled the police to establish the connection between the grim discovery and premises in Hall Street. Something of mystery was added to an already mysterious crime by the finding on the body of a small medallion bearing the figures of three monkeys with their hands over mouth, eyes, and ears. underneath was the inscription:

Speak no evil
See no evil
Hear no evil

and on the reverse the following:—

Three wise monkeys.
With their eyes shut to evil
Ears that hear only the right,
Lips that are dumb to scandal,
They sit in their silent might.

Visitors to Japan are quite familiar with the device of the three monkeys, "Iwazaru," "Mi-zaru" and "Kika-zaru," and the medallions are common enough in this country. Miss Bradfield was 38, and well-known in Liverpool, where she was a zealous Sunday School worker. There have been the usual arrests and releases,—one at Bradford, another at Bishops Stortford, and for some hours yesterday it was believed that the man wanted had been discovered as a stowaway on board a liner at Cherbourg. At the time of writing however, the police seem as much at a loss as on the first discovery of the crime.

THE HOUSE OF RUSSELL.

The acquisition of the Covent Garden estate is intermingled with the romantic story of the house of Russell. The founder of the family is described in Burke as John Russell one of "the most accomplished gentlemen of his time." But that well known democrat, the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell, who is a cousin of the present duke, has stated that the Russells were fishmongers at Poole, which, though highly respectable, scarcely, suggests "one of the most highly accomplished gentlemen of his time." However, he was not without a knowledge of continental languages and the Archduke Philip of Austria having been stranded near Weymouth, John Russell was the only possible interpreter in the neighbourhood. He accompanied the illustrious foreigner to the Court of Henry VII, proved so good a courtier that he won favour with that monarch, and when Henry VIII, came to the throne he became a strong favourite with the Tudor autocrat. With the execution of the ex-Protector Somerset, much of that noblesman's ill-gotten land was confiscated, and Covent Garden became the property of John Russell. The present head of the House of Russell is quite an able, generous and worthy gentleman, with a taste for sport and country life. He has already sold most of his beautiful estate in North Devon in order that the farmers may become owners, and is likely to pursue the same course in Bedfordshire. At Woburn Abbey he has a magnificent collection of wild animals.

A NOTED JOURNALIST.

A quiet, retiring, but none the less powerful personality in the world of journalism has passed away in Mr. Edward Johnstone whose death has just been announced. Until a few years ago Mr. Johnstone edited the "Economist," perhaps the most respected financial journal in the world. I only met Mr. Johnstone once, and although I approached the wielder of so much influence and power with a feeling akin to awe, it was quite lost on the genial, modest Scotsman, whose white beard, clear eyes and fresh face suggested the clean living healthy-minded gentleman he was. It was with a letter of introduction from Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, who was at the time founding the "Daily Express," that I approached Mr. Johnstone. Mr. Pearson was a connection by marriage and the letter led to an interesting conversation in which the late Editor of the "Economist" told me something of his early days. He started in London as financial representative of the "Scotsman," and it was the Editor of that journal who gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Walter Bagehot, who founded the "Economist" and was at the time editing the journal.

Walter Bagehot was one of the wisest Englishmen that ever lived. His knowledge and judgment on economic and political matters have seldom been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed, while he was quite free from slavery to any particular theories. When it is stated that but a very short period elapsed between the editorship of Mr. Bagehot and that of Mr. Edward Johnstone, who occupied the chair for more than quarter of a century, and that during the whole of the period the intellectual and moral tone of the Journal was consistently maintained, some idea of the reserved character and intellect of this modest retiring Scotsman may be gathered.

A NEW REPERTORY THEATRE.

Mr. Granville Barker is making strenuous efforts to get adequate support for a repertory theatre in London. At the fall of the curtain on "The Silver Box" at the St. James Theatre he said that a thousand persons subscribing £25 each would solve the difficulty. So far as one person's opinion is concerned I have always felt that what the London Theatres are suffering from is monotony. With variety houses supplying high class entertainment, including sketches, picture palaces rising to artistic heights not dreamed of when they were first established and the growing love of music among English people adequately catered for by first class concerts, it stands to reason that the day has gone by when any but the very best of actors and actresses with the very best of plays, can run the same piece consecutivly for a hundred nights. Re'pertoire will certainly do the acting of the English stage an immense amount of good. This, and Sir Arthur Pinero's suggestion that smoking shall be allowed, will go far to solve the difficulty.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" is answerable for a statement that the Nobel Prize for Literature for the coming year will be awarded to an Englishman and that Englishman will be Thomas Hardy, the novelist. Truly, as a novelist, the inimitable portrayer of Wessex life stands supreme in Britain to-day. It is not generally known by the way that Thomas Hardy as a novelist was "discovered" by that other man of genius, George Meredith. It was as publisher's reader that the manuscript of "Far from the Madding Crowd" came before Meredith, who at once recognised the greatness of its author. Since then one masterpiece has succeeded another from the pen of Thomas Hardy, and never has he sunk below the high level of his first successful work. "Tess of the Durbevilles" is probably his most widely read book. Mr. Hardy has added to the glorious list of literary giants—giants that include the immortal Dickens himself,—who have been born and bred in Wessex. England has already showered honours upon him; the Universities honorary degrees and his Monarch the glorious Order of Merit.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

That the ex-Lord Mayor of London, Sir David Burnett worked hard to save the Crystal Palace for the nation I have more than once pointed out in past letters. For some weeks it has looked as though he was to be "let down" at the last moment. The necessary sum had been promised, but one of the parties, the Camberwell Borough Council, one of the subscribing parties backed out of their promise at the last moment and left the fund £30.000. Efforts were made to make them re-consider the matter, but they proved obdurate. But now the Earl of Plymouth has saved the situation. He bought the Palace for £230,000 and has now sold it for £200,000. a loss to his lordship of £30,000. The munificence of this action is accentuated by the fact that Lord Plymouth had already subscribed £5,000 to the fund. Already there is evidence of the great part the Glass building at Sydenham is to play in the development of Empire. Yesterday a great meeting was held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor at which the holding of a British Dominions Exhibition in 1915 was discussed, and it was decided that the Crystal Palace will be the home of this great imperial display. The aged Lord Strathcona was unable to be present, but a splendid speech was read on his behalf by Sir Stewart-Bam.

The Earl of Plymouth will be better remembered under the title of Lord Windsor, which he bore until his elevation to an Earldom five years ago. He has always given his time to the public, and apart from his government work has done much for the public in a quiet way. He is very rich, with seats in Warwickshire, South Wales and Shropshire and is the patron of no less than ten livings. The founder of the family was Sir Andrew Windsor, a distinguished soldier in the days of Henry VIII. Twice have the family honours descended to a female branch, and the surname of the present holder is Windsor-Clive. Lord Plymouth has been Mayor of Cardiff and Paymaster General. He is a Knight of the order of S. John of Jerusalem of which Lady Plymouth is a Lady of Grace. He has been an active supporter of hospitals, and has taken a prominent part in the public life of the countries in which his estates lie. Especially active has he been in support of the territorial force. He is sixty six years of age.

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON AT IDAR.

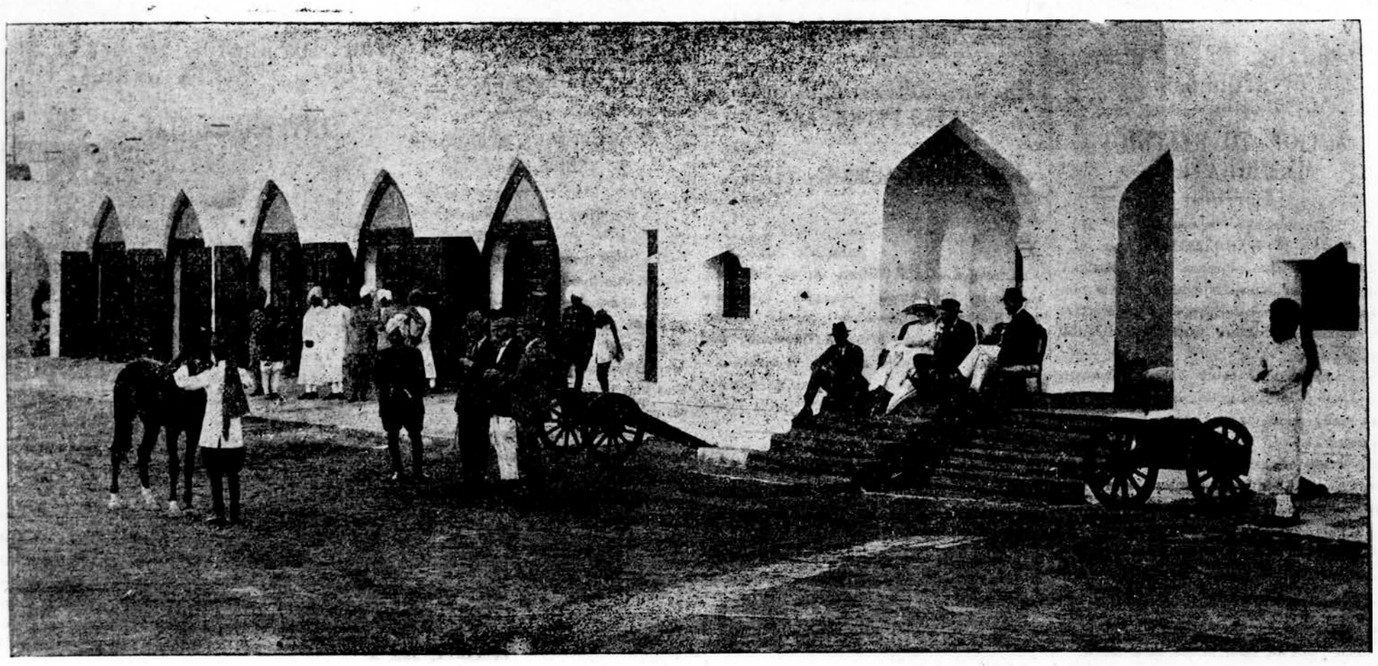

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Presentation of a horse.

A BOMBAY WEDDING.

SIMON—COUNSELL.

St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, yesterday, presented a pretty scene, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. H. E. Davies Simon of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, to Miss Cecilia (Cissie) Counsell.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Thomson, and was witnessed by a large and representative gathering. The bride looked graceful in her robe of white satin charmeuse, and was escorted up the aisle by Mr. Vernon, who gave her away. Miss Marcar made a dainty little bridesmaid, while Mr. A. E. Geddis did duty as groomsman. The reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Wellington House, Apollo Bunder, where genial hospitality prevailed, and the many guests spent an enjoyable time. The wedding presents displayed in an adjoining room, made an imposing show, and were as diverse in character as they were choice and useful in design. They bore ample testimony to the popularity of the happy couple. The honeymoon is being spent at Matheran.

VICEROY'S GUESTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilberforce and Lady Ronaldshay arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday as guests of the Viceroy. The Viceroy attended a meet of the Delhi hounds this morning.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SOME QUESTIONS AT TO-DAY'S MEETING.

INTERPELLATIONS REGARDING BANK FAILURES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

A number of questions will be asked at to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council including some interpellations about the recent bank failures.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis will ask:—Does Government propose to undertake legislature dealing with banks? If so, does it intend that the recent bank failures should undergo a through investigation before any such legislation is undertaken?

The Hon. Mir Asad Ali will ask:—Will Government be pleased to state the number of banks that failed if any, province by province, for each of the last five years? Does Government contemplate to undertake at an early date banking legislation to safeguard the interests of shareholders and depositors in banks? If so, does Government propose to circulate the Draft Bill among the Trades Associations, the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies, besides prominent bankers and merchants, for eliciting their views thereon prior to its being brought up before the Legislative Council?

The Hon. Mr. Abbott has given notice of several questions regarding the placing of educational institutions in Mysore under a separate European Inspector of Schools and gratuities to railway servants and their promotion to superior grades.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will ask:—whether the orders of the Secretary of State have been received on the publication of the report of the Nicholson Committee.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis will ask whether Government propose to move the Imperial Government for the payment to India from the Imperial Exchequer compensation for the loss of Indian opium revenue.

The Hon. Rai Sita Nath Roy will ask what practical steps have been taken to extend the application of the principle of elementary education among backward classes as indicated in the Dispatch of the Government of India dated 21st February, and also if any scheme for the extension of School Final Examination is under the consideration of Government, and whether any decision had been arrived at with regard to such extension in Bengal.

Rai Sita Nath will also ask whether Government propose to make any change in the professional staff of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore and also the following question:—Having regard to the recent pronouncement made by His Excellency the Viceroy at Bankipore with reference to the establishment of a Chartered High Court at Patna for the province of Bihar and Orissa, will the Government be pleased to state: (a) when the said High Court is going to be opened at Patna; (b) what would be the number of judges in the said High Court; (c) whether it would in any way affect the numerical strength of the Calcutta High Court, so far as the present number of its Judges is concerned.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the following members will take the oath of allegiance:—Sir Edward Maclagan, Surgeon-General Sir P. Lukis, Mr. L. C. Porter, Mr. S. M. Wynch, Mr. E. H C. Walsh, Mr. W. H. Cobb, Mr. W. F. Rice, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. J. Mackena, Mr. H. M. Lawrie and Mr. J. Donald.

Mr. Bannerjee will move the following resolution:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the publication of (a) All official papers in the possession of the Government of India including correspondence, if any, with the Senate of the Calcutta University and His Excellency the Rector relating to the affiliation of the Ananda Mohan College up to the B.A. standard and the orders of the Government thereon together with the representations of local public bodies and meetings. (B) All official papers in the possession of the Government of India including correspondence, if any, with Provincial Governments and local administrations leading to the announcement made in para 25 of the Government of India resolution dated Delhi 21st February 1913 regarding the desirability of introducing the School Final examination in the provinces where it has not been introduced, and in para 47 of placing the recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for Matriculation in the hands of the Local Governments and all subsequent correspondence relating thereto.

Besides a number of questions, bills will be introduced to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, the Copyright Act, and the Negotiable Instruments Act, particulars of which have already appeared in Saturday's "Chronicle".

MR. GOKHALE'S INDISPOSITION.

UNABLE TO ATTEND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

The latest telegram received from Poona this evening regarding Mr. Gokhale's health is as follows:—

"Mr. Gokhale who is suffering from periordial effusion, is steadily improving. The fluid in the cavity round the heart is being slowly absorbed, but the doctors think he will have to be another three weeks in bed before the fluid wholly disappears.

"Mr. Gokhale will therefore not be able to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council at Delhi, or the sittings of the Commission at Calcutta during this month."

RUN OVER BY MOTOR.

MAN MISTAKEN FOR PIECE OF CLOTH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner opened an enquiry at the morgue yesterday touching the circumstances regarding the death of a Hindu labourer named Genoo Nana aged about forty.

In giving evidence at the inquest, Mr. T. G. Mooney, of the Customs Preventive Service stated that he was driving on Sunday night in a taxi car driven by Dadabhoy Shapurji Patel. Mr, and Mrs. Davies were also in the car and they were proceeding from Pedder Road towards Mahaluxmi. On approaching Warden Road, Mr. Mooney noticed a white object on the road in front of them which he took for a piece of cloth on the grass, but, nevertheless cautioned the driver to be careful. Shortly after the car suffered a bump and they at once pulled up beyond the object. Mr. Davies got out the motor and went behind to see what was wrong, when he shouted out to his companions that they had run over a man. The police went on the scene and found the man and also saw two pools of blood on the road four feet apart from each other and about 3 yards away from the deceased. Around the deceased man however there were no blood stains. Mr. Davies was of opinion that the man had been dead before he was run over. Witness stated that the car was going slowly and that the road was rather dark.

Shapurji, the driver, said that he mistook the object for a heap of leaves and sounded the born.

Dr. A. Powell who held a post mortem examination, certified that the liver and the spleen of the deceased were ruptured and six ribs on the right and seven on the left were broken. There was also a wound on the deceased's head and hamorrahage on the surface of his brain. All these injuries Dr. Powell said could have been caused by being run over by a heavy vehicle. Had the deceased been dead before he was run over these signs would not have been found.

Maruti, the brother-in-law of the deceased said the latter might have fallen down in a fit before the car passed over him for he was in the habit of getting frequent fits. Every three or four months the deceased used regularly to suffer from fits.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

H. E. LADY HARDINGE'S SELECTIONS.

MEDICAL COLLEGE TO BE BUILT AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

The following communique has been issued by the Office of the Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin's Fund:—

"Women's Medical Service for India. The Lady doctors, whose names have been recently published as having been selected for the Women's Medical Service for India, have been chosen by the Lady President, Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, and the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, either on account of their previous good service under the Dufferin Fund, or of their special qualifications and testimonials. This Women's Service is fixed at a maximum of 25 ladies. Of the 24 at present selected, eighteen are Europeans or Anglo-Indians, and six are Indians. Two of these latter, however, have since intimated their inability to join the Service.

The selected ladies are now engaged at the following stations:—Miss F. B. Leach, at Cawnpur; Miss A. F. Mackenzie, Gaya; Miss K. A. Platt, Calcutta; Miss D. C. Pratt, Benares; Miss H. Lander, Srinagar, Kashmir; Mrs. F. D. Barnes, Bhopal; Miss A. M. Watts, Agra; Miss J. E. George, Akola, Berar; Miss H. J. C. Maclaren, Rangoon; Miss P. T. Copeland, Lahore; Miss S. H. Commissariat, Agra; Miss M. O'Brien, Lucknow; Miss M. L. Batho, Bettiah; Miss O. T. Leonard, Karachi; Miss K. M. O'Neill, Nagpur; Miss F. A. Scott, Nellore; Miss M. A. D. Nowroji, Shikarpur, Sind; Miss M. I. Balfour is posted to the Punjab; Miss M. A. Saw Sa, will work in Burma; and Misses M. C. Murphy, M. V. Webb, and Yamini Sen, are at present on the reserve list.

It will be noticed that it has been found unnecessary at the outset to recruit directly from England for first appointments to the service, and judging from the number of applications received, and the increasing supply of medical women in India, it seems likely that appointments will generally be made from among ladies in this country. This service will certainly tend to improve and strengthen the National Association for Providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (Countess of Dufferin Fund).

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge is anxious that the general public should continue to support the Dufferin hospitals in the same generous way in which they have done in the past, for while Her Excellency feels that this service will materially improve the work of the Association, the assistance of a generous public is urgently needed in aid of the steady expansion of medical relief among the women of India.

Her Excellency has recently selected a special committee which includes Mrs. Wemyss Grant to carry on the preliminary work of creating the Women's Medical College at Delhi. This Committee is now dealing with the plans being prepared by Mr. J. Begg, Consulting Architect to the Government of India. A site in new Delhi of 57 acres has been allotted by the Government of India, for the buildings of the College Hospital, Hostels and staff bungalows, and it is hoped that in March next the foundation stone will be laid by Lady Hardinge."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Jan. 6.

13. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 7-30 a.m., at Headquarters.

II.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Headquarters to-day Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

14. Parade.—Wednesday, the 7th instant. —Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Battalion drill.

15. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from 31st January to 7th February 1914.

16. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"F" Coy., on Thursday the 8th instant.

"C" Coy., on Saturday the 10th instant.

"G" Coy., on Sunday the 11th instant.

17. Extracts from "Gazette of India," Army Department, dated 12th and 19th December, 1913, are published for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1028. Lieutenant Malcolm Nicholson Hogg, resigned his commission. Dated the 13th October, 1913.

No. 1056. 2nd-Lieutenant Mortimer Innes Ker, resigns his commission. Dated the 19th November, 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay. Vol. Rifles.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A TANK.

The dead body of a Hindu woman, dressed in a cotton guernsey and a saree with a piece of rag tied to the stomach and a cord round the right wrist was discovered floating in a tank attached to the Coronation Mill at Pipe Road. The face was badly swollen.

REPORTED BURGLARY.

Mathuradas Lalubhai a broker reports the theft from a box in his room of gold chains, sovereigns and cash collectively valued at Rs. 845 on Saturday last.

HIGH COURT.

COURTS RE-OPEN.

REPORTING OF BANK CASES.

The Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday, after the Christmas vacation. Four Courts were formed on the original side, the first Court was held by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, who heard appeals from the Original Side courts. Justices Davar, Beaman and Macleod sat in the other three Courts respectively and were occupied in hearing part-heard suits.

Mr. Justice Macleod has been appointed "Chamber Judge" but there were no chamber matters yesterday for disposal and his Lordship took his regular Court work.

With regard to matters relating to the Banks in liquidation, his Lordship directed that no chamber proceedings should be published unless otherwise directed.

There was only one Court formed on the appeliate side presided over by Justices Heaton and Shah, who were engaged in disposing of appeals from the mofussil.

SPECIE BANK LIQUIDATION.
APPEAL POSTPONED.

An application was made by Mr. Inverarity to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor on behalf of the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank to adjourn the hearing of an appeal filed by the Bank against the decree of Mr. Justice Macleod who had dismissed the Bank's suit with costs against Haji Jan Mahomed and others in respect of a certain property at Poona, the title deeds of which were deposited with the Bank.

Mr. Inverarity said he wanted time as the liquidator wished to consider his position.

Mr. B. J. Wadia for the respondent consented to the postponement but he applied that the Bank be ordered to deposit costs of the appeal.

The Court granted Mr. Inverarity's application and told Mr. Wadia to renew his application a month later, when the matter would be brought on.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BOMBAY FIRMS AT LAW.

OVER-DUE DRAFTS AND INSOLVENT FIRM.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman)

N. JOACHIMSON AND ORS. *v.* KESHAVJEE DEVKARAN.

The plaintiffs are a firm trading in Hamburg under the name of N. Joachimson and in Bombay under the name and style of Worman and Co. They are all residents of Hamburg and have filed this suit through their constituted Attorney, Mr. Lecrew, against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 2,013-11-0, due on a draft of the value of £132-3, drawn by the plaintiffs to the order of the Mercantile Bank of India. Messrs. Worman and Co., plaintiff's Bombay firm were drawees in case of need.

In October, 1912, the plaintiffs' firm at Hamburg purchased and shipped 50 casks of White Oil as the first half instalment of an order of 100 casks indented upon by Messrs. M. M. Mody and Co., Bombay merchants. They drew on Messrs. M. M. Mody and Co., a draft for the invoice value of £132-3, payable 90 days after sight. The plaintiffs' Bombay firm refused to deliver the documents to Messrs. Mody and Co., when they arrived, on the ground that the latter had failed to take up several over-due drafts. They demanded that those drafts should be first paid and security given for the payment of the present draft when it became due.

The plaintiffs allege that the defendant then approached them offering to pay Messrs. Mody's over-due drafts and also to stand security for the payment of the draft of £132-3-0, in case the draft and documents were handed over to Messrs. Mody and Co. On the due date, the draft was dishonoured by non-payment by the defendant and Messrs. Mody and Co., and the plaintiffs had to pay the amount due thereon which came to Rs. 2,013-11.

Messrs. Mody and Co., became insolvents shortly afterwards and plaintiffs filed this suit against them in the Small Causes Court for Rs. 2,000, giving up the excess of Rs. 13-11 to come within its jurisdiction. The plaintiffs say that they are holders in due course of the said draft and are entitled to claim the amount thereof with interest and notarial charges from the defendant who had guaranteed payment of the same.

The defendant denies most of the facts stated by the plaintiffs. He says that he used to advance monies to Messrs. Mody Sons and Co., on the security of their goods upon the terms mentioned in three deeds of mortgage, executed respectively in 1911, 1912 and 1913, by Messrs. Mody and Co., in his favour. Though the defendant admits that he agreed to stand security for the payment of the draft for £132-3, he denies that he ever offered to pay any over-due drafts. He says that he paid a sum of Rs. 1,950 against the said draft by a post-dated cheque. He was not bound to pay anything beyond the balance due on the said draft when it became due, and he is ready to pay such balance on the plaintiffs informing him of the amount thereof.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia and Mr. F. Taraporewala appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendant.

The suit is proceeding.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

Solicitors for the defendant: Mulla and Mulla.

NON-PAYMENT OF RENT.

FORFEITURE OF A LEASE CLAIMED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KRISHNA RAMJI AND ORS. *v.* ISSAJI MOOSAJI.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiffs for the forfeiture of a lease, made in favour of the defendant, for non-payment of rent.

In May 1905, one Keroba Ramji, the second, third, fourth and fifth plaintiffs and one Manik Harischandra, leased to the defendant certain lands and premises situated at Worli. Keroba died in May 1912, leaving the first plaintiff, his brother, as his legal representative, Manik Harischandra also died in August 1909, leaving his widow, the sixth defendant, as his legal representative.

Under the terms of the lease, the defendant agreed to pay rent at the rate of Rs. 50 per year in advance, commencing from the 1st June 1905. It was further agreed that if the rent remained unpaid for two years after it became payable, the lessors should be at liberty to determine the lease and re-enter on the said premises. The defendant failed to pay the rent which became payable on the 1st June, 1910 and the plaintiffs submit that under the terms of the lease they are entitled to re-enter on the said land and premises. When called upon to pay the rent, the defendant falsely alleged that the rent due on the 1st June, 1910, had been paid and that no forfeiture had occurred.

The plaintiffs informed the defendant's solicitors that they had determined the lease and called upon the defendant to deliver up peaceful possession, but the defendant refused to do so. The plaintiffs therefore, pray that the lease may be declared to have terminated and that the defendant may be ordered to deliver up possession of the property and that he may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs compensation for use and occupation up to the time of giving up possession.

The defendant alleges that from 1907, the rent was reduced to Rs. 48 per year, as the land leased was subsequently found to be less than what was mentioned in the lease. He further contends that, as no representation has been taken out to the estates of the deceased lessors, the plaintiffs are not entitled to maintain the suit. He says that the rent for the first year was paid in advance previous to the execution of the lease and the lease recites the said payment. The rent for the next five years up to 30th April 1911, was paid by the defendant and receipts for the same were obtained. Those receipts were in Marathi which language the defendant was unacquainted with, and up till recently he believed that the said receipts correctly mentioned the period for which the rent had been paid. However, the receipts show that six years' rent has been paid.

The defendant says that he has been at all times ready and willing to pay the rent which accrued due after the 30th April 1911, but there was no one who could give him a valid discharge for the same. The rent used to be paid, by consent of all the plaintiffs, to Manik Harischandra, but after his death, the lessors, owing to disagreements amongst themselves failed to join in giving a discharge to the defendant and so the rent for 1912 remained unpaid. Such non-payment not being due to any fault of the defendant, the plaintiffs were not entitled to determine the lease.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the plaintiffs:

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendant.

After issues were raised, the suit was adjourned till the 12th instant to appear on that day's board as a part heard suit, in order that the representatives of the deceased lessors might be brought on the record. The plaintiffs were to pay defendant's costs of the day.

Solicitor for the plaintiffs: C. P. D'Cunha.

Solicitors for the defendants: Jehangir and Seervai.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ARBITRATOR'S AWARD CONFIRMED.

SIDRAMAPPA VIRPANAPPA THOBDE *vs.* REVANSIDAPPA PANCHAPPA UMBARJE.

Decree in Execution.

Arbitrator's award confirmed.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. D. Nagarkar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur who ordered that the execution of the decree should proceed. The facts of the case are briefly these:—The deceased Dhanappa and the defendants No. 1 and No. 2 had mortgaged the property mentioned in the mortgage deed and obtained Rs. 12,000. They had agreed to repay the amount with interest at the rate of 6 p. cent. The defendant No. 1, had also borrowed Rs. 41,000 on a deed of mortgage with possession. In virtue of both those mortgage deeds a sum of Rs. 53,000 was due from the defendants. The defendants stated that the debt due under the said two deeds of mortage was true, but that the amount was a very large one, and therefore they were not in a position to pay the whole amount at once, and that they would pay the amount by instalments.

The suit came on for hearing before the First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, when the Court ordered the award passed by the arbitrators to be filed under Section 526 of the Civil Procedure Code. The defendants contended that the plaintiff had not acted according to the agreement. A remission of the *Adat* in respect of costs and a remission of the balance due under the *khata* was not given to them as agreed upon. The plaintiff was their creditor and *Adatiya* (agent) for a long time, and therefore they relied on him and without taking the accounts allowed the arbitrators' award to be passed agreeably to what he said. The plaintiff therefore could not execute the decree passed by the arbitrators. The First Class Subordinate Judge said "the contention raised by the defendant No. 1 is meant practically to nullify the decree passed on the award now under execution. It cannot therefore be investigated in execution proceeding and must be overruled. It is open to the defendant No. 1 to file a fresh suit to set aside or modify the decree in question if so advised."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Koyaji with Mr. Bhide appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the respondent.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 6TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final Disposal.

40-13—815-12—Unwalla P & P Jasraj Fosji v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors Matubhai J & M Payne & Co.

28-13—224-12—Payne and Co Messrs R D Cooper & Co a firm v. Framji Pallonji Talati Shroff D & D.

41-13—1190-12—Hiralal & Co Hari Bapu Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjisha Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K & Co.

43-13—720-13—Matubhai J & M Kashibai Widow and anr v. Bai Bhaugubai Widow and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co Unwalla P & P.

44-13—706-13—Pestonji R K & Co The Goculdas Cullianji Cotton Press Co Ld v. Shripad Govind Ranaday Madhowji K & C.

46-13—31-13—Nanu H & Co Ramdas Mulji v. Valoobai Widow Madhowji K & C.

47-13—917-12—Vachha and Co Bapuji Doosabhoy Patel v. Cassumali Jairajbhoy Peerbhai and anr Payne & Co.

48-13—1093-12—Vachha & Co Maneckchand Oonkarji & anr v. Narmadashanker Harjiwan Hiralal & Co.

49-13—585-11—Shamrao M and H Lakhmiram Kevalram v. Pitamber Akheram Jamsetjee R & D.

50-13—716-12—D J Mantri Shamsherkhan Innooskhan v Sulleman Joosub and anr Smetham B & Co.

58-13—1396-12—Mulji and Th. Bachoo Harkisondas v. Nagindas Bhagwandas Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1094-13—Patell & Ez. Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally & ors v. Ebrahim Jafferji Motichand & D.

937-13—Edgelow G M & Co Chhaganlal Vahalchand & anr. v. Hemraj Pragji Thakersey Sunderdas & C.

967-13—Dubash & Co Tagaji Moteji & Co a firm v. Sha Ragunath Tarachand & Co a firm and anr.

995-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld v. Jusub Mahomed Daphtary F & D.

1013-13—Dastur & Co. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna & anr. v. Ahmed Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa and anr. Ardheser H & D & Co.

1023-13—Matibhai J & M Haji Esmail Goolmahomed & Son a firm v Ahmed Haji Salemahomed.

1040-13—Mehta & Dal Jaloobai v. Mazarally Mahomed Raisey.

1045-13—In person Kuppa Dolla & Co a firm v. Memon Ebrahim Haji Joosub & anr.

1055-13—Mulla & Mulla Khooshru Bomon Irani v. Krishandas Gopalrao Gaikwad Sabnis & Gore.

1076-13—Mulji & Tha. K Balubha Dayabhai v. Abdulally Samsaddin & Co a firm & anr. V. Bicknell M R & Co Edg G D & Co.

1077-13—Dubash & Co Velbai widow v. Dawji Chuna Motichand & D.

1079-13—Shamrao M & H Pirazbai widow v. Maneckshaw Manchershaw Dubash.

1090-13—Mehta & Dal Abdullali Karimbhai Havellewalla v. Syedshah Badrialeim Kadri.

1151-13—Captain & V Prier D & Soane & Co a firm v. Abdul Hoosein Abdull Alli.

1157-13—Malir H M & R Bibi Jeba v. Munshi Abdul Basit.

1158-13—Captain & Velji Purshotam alias Nanji Purshotam v. Bhagwanji Bhawani Shanker & anr.

1159-13—Kharas & Dudya Surajmal Krishna and anr. v. Motibai Nusserwanji Haiman & anr Khambatla & Co.

1161-13—Jehangir M & S Shroopchandji Hookamchand a firm v. Sewaram Goculdas a firm.

1171-13—Mulla & Mulla Messrs D D Patell & Co a firm v. The Akola Mid Indian Spg. & Wg Mfg Co Ld. Kanga & Gayain.

For Dismissal.

36-13—Captain & V Abdul Aziz Nashari v. Simon Tom. Craege B & C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

982-13—Payne & Co Damodhar Ramchandra v. Bai Gambhai Jehangir & S Part Heard.

351-13—Sm B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla & Mulla.

366-13—Mulla & Mulla Sakhram Mulshet Khedekar v. Kishow Raghowji Lote Smethan B & Co.

4-12—Manecklal & Ty Laxmibai widow & ors v Purshotam Pitamber & ors Ragh N & Co.

970-11—Raghavaya N & Co Radhabai widow and anr v. Walibai widow Manecklal & Ty.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankerdas and ors v. Messrs Ramratan Comkarmal a firm.

470-13—Bhai K & G Ramvalabh Harmukbrai Gopiram Harmukbrai & anr v. Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

426-13—Unwalla P & P Sorabji Lunjibhoy Nairman v. Cooverji Linjibhoy Nairman & ors Dubash & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

231-13—Dastur & Co Jamnabhai widow & or. v Tejpal Narsey & anr. Tyabji W & Co.

490-13—Manecklal & Ty Kundli K Paundooji Bounar v. Dhonduba Panduji Boukar & ors Sm B & Co Manchersha & Ty.

604-13—Madhowji K & Ch Bai Jorkore widow and anr v. Dayabhai Premchand Edg G W & Co.

609-13—Surajmal & Co Khanderao Ramchandra & anr v. Trikamdas Dulsukhram & ors Daphtary F & D.

617-13—Patell & Ez. Haji Rajab Haji Mobidin & ors v. Fakernibo widow & anr. Mirza M & M.

618-13—Wadia G & Co Purkha Dolla & Co a a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani & anr in Person Jeh & B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay Crawford & Co.

629-13—Little & Co WasudevjiBhaskarcharya v. Fulchand Motilal Jeh M & S.

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayan Dha Kji Chemburker In Person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharmsey Bhawanji v. Menion Mahomed Abdul Karim & ors Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain & V Vassanji Gopal & anr v. Tricumbji Takersey anr Sabnis & G Khand L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khoosbalji v. Bai Navivahu widow Madhowji K & Ch.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

S C CT 349/13452-13—Bicknell M R & Co N Joachimson and ors. v. Keshowji Dewkaram Mulla and M As part Heard 20th Dec. 1913.

Short Cause.

1112-13—Ord H D & Co Mulibai v. Javraj Motichand & anr Part Heard 16th Dec. 1913.

For Further Direction and Costs on Com's Report.

551-11—Payne and Co Tyabally Hassanally v Moharambai widow and ors Jehangir G & B Judah & S Chitnis M & K.

Long Causes.

859-12—Bhaishanker K & G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M R & Co.

261-12—Sabins and G Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D and D.

498-13—Dikshit & P Maganlal Ranchhod and ors v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal and T.

513-13—Wadia G & Co Kana Massingjee v. Vedibai Tyabjee D and Co.

573-13—Bick. M R and Co. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

102-13—Malvi H M & R Tribhowandas Narrotamdas Malvi v. Abdualey Hakimji Pagdiwalla & anr. Surjmal & Co.

S C 847-13—Mulla and M Bachubai Jehangir Guzdar Mukri Makhdum Moolla Surajmal and Co.

869-13—Surajmal and Co Mukri Makhdum Moola Bachubai Jehangir Guzdar Mulla and M.

186-31—Unwalla P & P Laxibai v. Tribhowandas Hargowandas and anr Purmanand & Co Hiralal and Co.

795-12—Sabnis and G Anandrao Narayen Rege v. Haji Oomer Haji Esmail Raghavaya N & Co.

1349-12Madhowji K & C The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji Nana H & Co.

88-13—Unwalla P & P Goculdas Dayram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Gulam Hoosein and anr. Jehangir M & S.

79-12—Malvi H M and R Binjraj Buldevdas and ors v. Berdichand Prithviraj and anr Payne and Co.

1350-12—Ardeshir H D & Co Damji Hirji & Co a firm v. Manecklal Govindji and ors Edgelow G W & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co Jamnadas Harkhji and ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha Bhaishanker K & G.

183-13—Unwalla P & P Himutmal Munji and ors v. Kunjbihare Govindrao Joshi and ors Khunderao L & M.

S C CT 512/18658—12 Little and Co Moosa Ebrahim v. Daba Abba Jooma and ors Sabni and G Payne & Co.

849-11—Matubhai J & M Jayantilal Ramdas v. Kissondas Ghanshyamdas & ors Man J H & Co.

1145-12—Mulla and M. Pandooji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr. Bicknell M R & Co.

1344-12—Payne and Co Messrs W Wolf & Sons a firm v. Noorbhoy Moosaji a firm and ors Raghavaya N & Co.

478-13—Madhowji K & C Rattansi Narrotam v. Kalianji Narotam and ors.

1298-12—Sunderdas & Co. Shri Moonoo alias Muttoo Bettiji Maharaj v. Purshotam Ambalal and anr Edgelow G W & Co.

416-13—Captain and V Abdul Khan Hasankhan v. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Ismail In person.

266-13—Captain and V Noor Mahomed Haji Mahomed Ibrahim v. Abdulla Mahomed Tar and ors Payne and Co. Wadia G and Co. G and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suit for disposal in chambers.

1172-13—Crawford B & Co The Alliance Bank of Simla v. Lullockchand Jhaver. chand & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

190-13—Madhowji K & C Goculdas Karsandas v. Valivahu Widow Unwalla P & P Part Heard 15th Dec. 1913.

403-13—Captain and V Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri v. The All India United Insurance Co Ld. Payne and Co. Part Heard 15-12-13.

Matrimonial Suit.

848-13—Purmanand & Co Phulmasih Ratanlal v. Mary Martin Phulmasih & anr. F P Pavri.

Commercial Cause.

1181-12—Wadia G & Co. A W Champbell v. Prabhudayal Sukhdevbux & ors. Malvi H M & R.

Long Causes.

S C CT 731/27983-12—Daphtary F & D Hirji Mulji and anr v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & C.

885-13—Mulla and M Manjibhoy Karimbhoy v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dadu and ors Surjmal & Co Jehangir G & B.

246-12—Matubhai J & M R D Sethna v. Bibi Fatma Sultan alias Bibi Khookeek Shamrao M & H.

862-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld. v. The Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Coy. Crawford B & Co.

95-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Lakhmibai Widow v. Arjun Khimji and ors. Tyabji D and Co Madhowji K and C.

906-11—Mulla and M Bandevali Ebrahim Posaya v. Messrs. Sallay Mahomed Abrahim a firm Shamrao M and H.

1157-12—Amin and Desai Chaganlal Ambaram v. Choonilal Bapoo Dikshit and P.

240-13—Dubash & Co Mangaldas N Motiwalla v. Abdull Razack Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors Payne & Co.

84-13—Kanga and S Essabhai Abdulally v. Abdul Kader Sullemanji Payne & Co.

1090-1—2Tyabjee D & Co Raichand Ruttonji v. Panachand Govindji & ors. Mancher-shaw & N.

204-13—Malvi H M and R Shamchandra Rampertab v. Wild and Co. a firm Little and Co.

Before the Protonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Paupers.

P P No 32-13—Khauballa & Co for a pauper Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Goolam Mohidin v. Oisabhai widow and anr Ard. D & Co.

THEFT AT A THEATRE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad sentenced a man named Mahomed Achhu to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a watch and chain valued at Rs. 120 from the pocket of one Abdul Mahomed Kamaludin.

The accused who is an old offender with four previous convictions, saw the complainant at a theatre on Sandhurst Road when he pick-pocketed the watch and chain from him. The accused was detected committing the theft and given over to the Police.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF FILES FROM THE SECRETARIAT.

HINDU CLERK SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chaudhuri Nukar Lal, a Hindu, who was formerly employed in the Bombay Secretariat as a clerk in the Judical Department, was charged with the theft of 160 compilation covers of files, of the value of Rs. 10, belonging to the Government by Mr. W. T. Conway, Assistant Secretary to the Government, Judical Department.

Mr. Conway, in the course of his evidence said that the accused was employed in the Secretariat on a salary of Rs. 36 per month, left his service at the end of September. On the 24th November he received some information and communicated with the police. Thereupon the premises of Messrs. Krishna and Co., were searched and the files before the Court were recovered. The files were all new and serviceable for the year 1913 and nobody was authorised to take them away.

Hiralal Mitra, Manager of Messrs. Krishna and Co., Princess Street said that the files were recovered from his office. He purchased about 200 files from the accused for Rs. 15, but no entry to that effect was made in his books. The accused was arrested in his office.

The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, said that he had given 15 or 30 files to Hiralal who used to come to him in the Secretariat and ask for them. This was his first offence and he prayed for mercy.

When his Worship enquired of Mr Conway if he pressed the charge, he left the case to his Worship's discretion.

The accused was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Hiralal Prankrishna Mitra (21), Manager of Krishna and Co., was then charged with dishonestly receiving those files, knowing them to be stolen. Mr. Balubhai J. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said that he was told by Chaudhuri that the files were rejected and were purchased by him (Chaudhuri). The accusal purchased them for Rs. 15 and did not know they were stolen.

The Magistrate did not believe the defence and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARS SENT TO JAIL.

POLICE OFFICERS COMPLIMENTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Frank Olivera, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Takki, Inspector, C. I. D., charge Vijalia Kalia and five others, Kathiawaris, with breaking into the shop of Fidaali Mahomedali in Abdul Rehman Street, on the night of 11th December 1913, and stealing cash and ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,287. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

His Worship, in convicting, remarked that to his mind it showed the smart work on the part of the police officers in charge of the investigation and they must be complimented for the able, expeditious and successful manner in which they had brought the offenders to justice and had recovered almost the whole of the property stolen. The first, fourth, fifth and sixth accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, the second to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and the third to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING BY FALSE COINS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced one Vai Kunthu Vishnu to receive twelve stripes in all for cheating.

On Sunday the accused went to the Modi Bunder and tendered two coins resembling eight anna pieces to one C. D'Mello, a ticket clerk in the employ of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., for a steamship ticket. On examining them D'Mello found that the coins were quick-silvered quarter-anna pieces.

The accused was sentenced to receive six stripes. He was ordered to receive a further six stripes for cheating Arjoon Laxman, passenger bound for Ratnagiri by passing to him a quick-silver quarter-anna piece as an eight anna piece.

IMPROPER USE OF A STREET FIRE ALARUM.

Before a bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum consisting of Mr. V. S. Joshi (chairman) and Mr. Shantaram Vithal, Inspector Sykes charged Ahmed Haji Joosub a Mahomedan with orderly, behaviour in a public street.

The accused, it appears, raised a false fire alarm on Sunday by wilfully breaking the glass of the street fire alarm at C. P. Tank, after which he ran away. He was however seen and arrested. The Bhuleshwar and other fire engines repaired to the spot unnecessarily.

The accused said in his defence that his walking stick accidentally struck the glass and caused the handle to turn.

He was convicted and fined Rs. 4.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged Madhu Raghu with a tindal with sailing his prow without lights after sunset on Sunday. The accused was fined Rs. 20, or, in default, ordered to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Moulvi Leakut Hossein was produced before Mr. Keays Friday last and was realised on bail on a security of Rs. 200. His case had been adjourned till the 6th instant.

A mass meeting of Musalmans from all the provinces of India held at Agra after the All-India Mahomedan Education Conference, resolved to raise funds to assist Khawja Kamaluddin's Mission in the west It was also resolved to found an All-India Moslem Religious Conference.

A Damas message says:—The Hon'ble Mr. Ghaznavi who is touring in Arabia to enquire into conditions of Haj pilgrims arrived at Damas. The Governor of Syria entertained him. A Haj Committee was appointed here through his exertions and Indian pilgrim agencies were also organised in Medina and Damascus.

The death has occured of Mr. Edwin Blanchard Palmer, of Mangalore, a well-known figure on the West Coast of India. He was agent of the Bank of Madras, Mangalore, from 1889 to 1868. He started the Bank of Madras in a humble way in a house now known as the "Retreat" in 1869, and saw it through all its days of prosperity until he left its services in September, 1898.

The number of emigrants of all classes recruited in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Madras, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces reported to have embarked at Goalundo for service in Assam plantations during the year ending June last was 53,253 as against 53,577 in the preceding year. The number of emigrants from Native States however, rose from 4,789 to 5,133.

The Lucknow Medical College was to reopen on the 2nd instant but only one student, who had special reasons beyond his control tore-join thecollege, went in, all the others remaining on strike. It is stated that the students, feeling sore at the treatment they habitually received from Principal Selby, are firm in their determination not to go back to the college unless and util their grievances are redressed.

Maulvi Mahbub Alam, Editor, the "Paisa Akhbar," cables to that paper from Cairo:—I had a private interview with Lord Kitchener. His Excellency in answer to my question replied that the surmises of the newspapers were absolutely without foundation and that Lord Hardinge was not retiring before his term. His Excellency smilingly said God alone knew who would be the next Viceroy.

The European Defence Association has addressed the Bengal Government on the provisions of the Bengal Medical Bill, 1913, and while approving of it so far as it goes, regrets that its provisions are not more drastic and comprehensive. Complaint is made that the Bill in no way deals with the question of persons practising the European system of medicine and advertising themselves as holders of degrees and diplomas which are unrecognised by the Medical Council of Great Britain. The Association suggests in default of legislation to prevent this practice, such persons should be deprived of power to recover charges for services by legal proceedings in courts.

In the *Pioneer* of the 2nd instant it was stated that a resolution thanking Mr. Wazir Hasan and Mr. Mahomed Ali for the services they had rendered to the Muslim community during their recent visit to England was dropped by the council after discussion. The Assistant Secretary of the League states that such a resolution even was not put on its agenda. The truth is this that many Muslims of light and leading desired to move such a resolution, but Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali themselves presistedly requested the community to abstain from adopting such a resolution, with the result that the matter was not pressed further.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray will move at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 13th instant the following Resolution:—

This Council recomends to the Governor in Council that the proposal to abolish the Engineering College at Sibpur be dropped, and that the said college be either retained at Sibpur or, if its present site is considered unsuitable.—

(i) be removed to a suitable site in Calcutta or, its immediate vicinity, or

(ii) be made a branch of the proposed Technological Institute in Calcutta.

The administration report by the Chief Engineer of the Punjab Canals for the year 1912-13, is one of satisfactory progress. The figures of satisfactory pro- (7,843,879 acres), exclusive of 585,502 acres, in Native States and of revenue for the year were the best on record. The net revenue from Major Works stood at Rs. 2,41,11,430, giving the highly satisfactory percentage of 16.48 on capital. On canals in Native States the percentage on capital works out at 11.34, the net revenue being a little over 13 1-3 lakhs. The estimated value of the crops raised on all the canals of the province during the twelve months was nearly 30 3-4 crores. Very good progress is stated to have been made during the year with the Triple Project. Up to the end of the financial year the total expenditure on the Triple Project was a little over 7½ crores. A work of a different nature, but one of the greatest importance for the whole province, is the Amritsar hydro-electric scheme for the relief of waterlogging. The scheme has now been sanctioned and it is hoped that work will be started in the current year.

DEOLALI MOTOR CAR APPEAL.

LEAVE REFUSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL

News has been received in Bombay by wire that the judges of the Privy Council have refused special leave to admit the appeal of Mr. Batliwalla, who was directed the other day by the Bombay High Court to pay Rs. 36,000 damages to Mr. Wacha with all costs in connection with the well-known case arising out of a motor smash at Deolali.

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THE INDIAN PERIL.

"THE TIMES'" ARTICLE.

I.—THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF BRITISH RULE.

We reproduce below the full text of the first of the series of extravagant articles which have appeared in "The Times", and summaries of which have been telegraphed by Reuter. We reproduce the articles, not because we consider them, in themselves, to be of any value, but because of the importance they have attained through having appeared in the columns of the leading English journal.

In all her long history India has never been so prosperous as now. Her wealth and her industries are steadily increasing; land has largely appreciated in value; wages are rising; and the supply of labour is not sufficient for the demand. Recent great irrigation schemes are only beginning to spread their beneficent results, and others are in progress, or in near prospect. The railway system is being developed and improved to render it able to fulfil the requirements of a magnificent trade compared to which that of pre-British days was a bagatelle. Judged by all material tests, the state of India is such that most countries of the world might well envy and marvel at her progress.

Politically, from the Indian point of view, the advance in recent years has been immense. The reformers of 1909 went far beyond Indian expectations. There never was a time when so many Indians had a voice in so many branches of the administration, could so effectively present their views, or were able to count upon such sympathetic consideration. Government was never so gentle, so quick to learn, and to redress grievances, so tender towards Indian susceptibilities, or so zealous in labouring for the public good. Never were the public servants of India so hard-worked, so anxious to initiate measuers for the benefit of the people and so diligent in striving to make them successful. Local self-government has mainly passed into Indian hands to make or to mar. The control of education in some important aspects has been committed to Indian bodies. If in the High Courts the European element is in a majority, the administration of law in the lower stages is predominantly Indian. The Sircar, once abrupt and peremptory, now shows an anxiety to please and a readiness to consult Indian opinion which were formerly unknown. While, in Western countries, bureaucracies continue to increase in numbers and in power, in India bureaucratic methods have been more relaxed. Where they exist, they do not exceed the necessities of the orderly conduct of business, and they are often due to the large Indian office establishments. The capable Brahman clerk is a born bureaucrat.

THE NATIVE STATES.

In the huge territory—more than one-third of all India and considerably more than three times the area of France—comprised in the native states, Home Rule prevails with greater or less success in proportion to the enlightenment and the vigour of the Indian ruler. Of late years, the policy of non-interference has been developed to an extent which would formerly have been viewed with apprehension. The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 announced that "We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of the native princes as our own," and this Royal promise has been faithfully kept. When, however, misgovernment or grave scandals threatened to tarnish the honour of a native state or to restrict the liberties of its people, interference, in direct or indirect form has been deemed necessary. And, further, in cases where the condition of a native state appeared favourable, Political officers were encouraged or permitted to press reforms upon the state administrators. This has been changed by the important pronouncement of Lord Minto at Udaipur in 1909, in which the policy of the Government of India was laid down for the future as "with rare exceptions one of non-interference in internal affairs." His Excellency "preferred that reform should emanate from the Durbars themselves," thus plainly indicating that suggestions, formerly regarded as part of the duty of Political officers, should be discontinued. During minorities the Government necessarily assumes direct responsibilities both in regard to the upbringing of young chiefs and to the temporary administration. While, in all such cases, the state revenues are carefully nursed, and any gross abuses which may be brought to light are removed, no changes are introduced which would be repugnant to the characteristics of the state, or would commit the future chief to lines of action which he would be likely to disapprove. Self-governi g India, since it came under British suzerainty, was never, therefore, left so free to develop i accordance with its own methods and ideals as it is to-day, and never was the tutelage of the Paramount Power so lightly felt by the Princes and Chiefs, while financial assistance is none the less readily placed at their disposal in times of need.

THE COMBAT WITH FAMINE AND DISEASE.

After the Mutiny, which followed, perhaps inevitably, upon a protracted period of war involving the successive annexations of Sind, the Punjab, Lower Burma, and Oudh, government in India completely changed its character and entered upon a new political phase under the direct control of the Crown and Parliament. The last vestige of dynastic rivalry had been swept away, and the Administration henceforth could devote its energies to domestic questions. The results, operating gradually and at first slowly, have led to the situation which has been described. Government in India now undertakes activities of all kinds which in Western countries are left to private enterprise—activities which closely touch the lives of the people—and the Administration is thus becoming, more and more and in the best sense, parental. Inquiries of many kinds have been carried out with far-reaching results and others are in progress. Famine, arising from defective rainfall, has been in all ages the greatest ill from which India suffers. In pre-British days the mortality thus caused was appalling, and the early travellers have left records of horrors which baffle the modern imagination. Now the administration of famine relief has been reduced to a highly-organized system which is being constantly improved, and the fine railway system which we have created enables food to be transported to stricken areas to an extent that was formerly impossible. Famines will still inevitably afflict the people of India; but loss and suffering have been infinitely mitigated, and what remains is mainly due to inherited habits and customs which, for a time at least, will continue to militate against the promptitude and the completeness of relief measures. It is a fact that in no country in the world can famine be dealt with so effectively as in India, and nowhere else are there so many trained and devoted public servants ready to cope with this scourge. Devasting epidemics occur and recur in the history of India, where like famines they were submissively accepted as signs of the wrath of the gods. In face of these terrible visitations Governments and peoples were powerless. They wrought wholesale destruction unchecked, and they exhausted themselves in accordance with laws which science is beginning to reveal.

All this has been changed in recent years by the action of the Government. Plague still claims too many victims; but the Administration provides a prophylactic to which the people are happily beginning to resort, and in other ways this disease is being successfully combated by the progressive development of the sanitary services. Any outbreak of cholera is instantly taken in hand by medical officers, and thousands of lives have been saved by prompt action. Malaria and its prevention are being earnestly studied with practical results which will increase as knowledge extends—and is allowed to prevail. Small-pox, once a widespread scourge, has been brought under control. Much more remains to be done and will be done; but anyone who knows the extreme difficulties of sanitation in an Eastern country with a vast population will find in the progress attained in recent years, convincing proof of the anxious care which Government have devoted to raise the standard of public health.

TAXATION

While in all directions the Administration has shown increasing activity, the incidence of taxation per head has in 10 years risen from 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11.8d. only, or, including land revenue, which according to the ancient custom of India is rent paid to the State, from 3s. 5¾d. to 3s. 7.3d. The salt tax, once regarded as oppressive, has been reduced to a minimum, and the Punjab cultivator can now purchase this necessary of life at the rate of 1/3d. a pound. In no country in the world is taxation so light, and the slightest comparison with Japan serves to show the relative immunity of the agricultural land of India from State burdens.

INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL.

The establishment of law and order after the Mutiny led to economic advances of all kinds apart from that due to the agency of the Government. British capital found its way into industries, and Indians followed the lead given by European enterprise. A great mill industry has thus been built up in Indian hands and has attracted Indian capital. In other directions industrial progress is being steadily made, and the investing habit is tending to take the place of the unfruitful hoarding which has long retarded the economic development of India. In ten years bank deposits have increased from Rs. 27 crores to more than Rs. 63¾ crores, and bank capital from Rs. 4½ crores to nearly Rs. 6½ crores; while Indian Post Office Savings Bank depositors have grown from 834,366 to 1,368,939, and the membership of co-operative societies now exceeds 400,000, though the movement is still in its infancy and is foreign to India. Figures could be multiplied indefinitely, which all indicate steady advance of a kind which genuine Indian patriotism must specially desire.

MISSIONARY EFFORT.

Another important development since 1858 is the extension of the Christian missions now grouped under 16 heads with innumerable sub-branches. From Europe and America large sums are poured into India every year and devoted mainly to the education and upraising of the depressed classes. The native Christians now number more than 3½ millions, and about 198,000 children, largely orphans, are under instruction in private schools. Missionary effort, apart from its religious aspects, has become a philanthropic agency of growing importance, while the example of personal service devotedly rendered is an educating power of inestimable value. In the purely social sphere, recent years have seen the establishment of numerous associations in England and in India which afford striking evidence of British endeavours to promote kindly race relations and to help the growth of Indian nationhood.

To those who care to study facts nothing in modern evolution will appear so amazing as the accelerating advance of India since the days of the Mutiny, and while government in all forms attempted by mankind is necessarily imperfect, British rule in India can justly claim a measure of success elsewhere unparalleled. Twenty years ago Sir Alfred Lyall, with intimate knowledge of Indian conditions and a rare understanding of Indian character, came to the conclusion that "English dominion once firmly planted in Asia, is not likely to be shaken unless it is supplanted by a stronger European rival." He did not reckon with forces, then weak or latent, which have gathered strength with a rapidity that none could foresee.

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GERMANY AND THE EXHIBITION.

UNFAVOURABLE DECISION OF REICHSTAG.

NEWSPAPERS' BITTER ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired on Saturday Dec. 13:—

German official participation in the San Francisco Exhibition was formally and finally buried in the Reichstag yesterday. Nothing but intervention by the Kaiser himself can now resurrect the project. Lively curiosity exists in all Governmental and Parliamentary quarters in Berlin as to how America and Americans will receive the news.

The German Government, undoubtedly with a view to assuaging American disappointment, seized yesterday as a suitable moment for officially notifying the United States Ambassador, Judge Geeard, of its acceptance of the invitation to be represented at the international naval reveiw in Hampton Roads and the later parade through the Panama Canal. The Foreign Office sent word to the American Embassy to this effect a few hours after the San Francisco Bill had breathed its last in the Reichstag.

The number of the Kaiser's ships which will go to Hampton Roads will be notified later. I think it is likely that either the Kaiser's sailor son, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, or his brother, Henry, will head the squadron.

GRAVE POLITICAL MISTAKE.

The obsequies in the Reichstag consisted of a formal report of the proceedings of the Budget Committee by Herr Bassermann the leader of the National Liberal Party and one of the warm advocates of the San Francisco Bill. Here Bassermann argued that Germany is making a grave political mistake in refraining from participation, although the German Foreign Office was not of this opinion. Herr Bassermann emphasised the fact that Herr Bernstorff had urgently recommended participation, and declared that it was unusual that such a recommendation should be ignored. The National Liberal leader divulged that the German Government had also pleaded "poverty" as an excuse for not going to San Francisco.

"Confidential representations" on this score were made to the Budget Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury, who doubtless pointed out that at the moment the empire is arranging to spend 250 million dollars on the army and 2½ million on the new yacht fo the Kaiser, it could not afford half a million for San Francisco.

Another interesting revelation made by Herr Bassermann on behalf of the Government was that the Anglo-German agreement which has resulted in both England and Germany boycotting the exhibition, came about on the initiative of Great Britain.

Dr. Delbruck, the Imperial Home Secretary; Herr von Jagow, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Lewald, head of the Exhibition Department of the Goveenment, all declared themselves flatly opposed to any reconsideration of Germany's boycott of the Panama Show. Remarkable statements were put forth by the Government spokesmen in their determination to demolish the Bill at all costs.

"NO INTEREST."

Dr. Delbruck stated that German industry as the result of a thorough canvas, had revealed "little or no interest in going to San Francisco in 1915." Recent inquiry had shown that only four out of 173 Chambers of Commerce were favourably disposed. German merchants and manufacturers were convinced from past experience that foreign exhibitions are a delusion and a snare, and never prove "worth the candle" The new American Tariff Law did not offer such substantial inducements as to justify German exporters going to the trouble and expense of exhibiting on a large scale at the Panama Exhibition. They were convinced that the only effective way of working the American market was by means of their regular import agents there, while many German manufacturers already had their own factories in the United States.

Herr von Jagow went over the same ground, and informed the Budget Committee that he fully agreed with the statements of Dr. Delbruck.

Dr. Lewald, who represented Germany as Commissioner General at the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904, advanced the view that the time still left between now and the opening of the San Feancisco Fair was altogether too short to permit of a creditable German exhibition. Any display less elaborate than that made at Chicago and St. Louis would have an opposite rather than a good result. The distance between Germany and San Francisco was also a serious thing. The Transcontinental railway route across the United States was expensive. Shipment by way of the Panama Canal was not safe," and a voyage around Cape Horn was prohibitively tedious.

SUM ASKED INADEQUATE.

The money asked fo rwas also far too little. The German building at St. Louis cost $400,000 alone, and insurance another $100,000. To limit the German exhibt at San Francisco to display the fatherland's achievements in the "cultura realm" would be wholly inadequate. He gave it as his professional opinion,, however, that there was no time, for a decent general exhibit, and any other would be fatal.

Various party representatives who advocated the appropriation vigorously disagreed with the Government's arguments, but without avail. Replying to the argument that Germany must reconsider its attitude because there is now strong indication of a representative British exhibit at San Francisco, the Government spokesmen claimed that they had reason to believe that British industry was by no means enthusiastic towards the enterprise. Government spokesmen also made a point of the fact that the United States Government never officially takes part in foreign exhibitions.

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION.

GERMANY AND AMERICA GOING AHEAD.

At the National Liberal Club during mail week, Lord Haldane spoke somewhat alarmingly of the condition of education in this country, says the "Daily News." He said he did not think he was taking an unduly alarmist view when he said that indifference to education was a serious national danger. We came into existence as a great industrial nation at a time when we had practically no education. We were easily first in manufactures in the time when it wanted only dash and go and practical skill. But now the art of manufacture was linked with scientific education, and woe be to the country making in the scientific equipment necessary to enable it to compete with its more favoured rivals.

THE AWAKENING DEMOCRACY.

That was not the only source of national danger. We were living in a time of great upheaval. The democracy had ceased to slumber, and it was asking the question why it had so much less then its neighbours of the share of the world's goods. We could no more deal with such a situation by attending to the surface evil than we could cure a fever by attending to the spots. The education problem lay at the root of that. He did not speak in a very sanguine, very certain, or very hopeful tone, but he knew we should have to deal with these things.

RELIGION NOT VITAL QUESTION.

When people said the religious question was the vital question he got a little impatient. If we went to the root of the matter one party was just as sectarian as the other. Germany and America were making great strides towards the realisation of a great truth which had dawned on them. That was that not only must a nation prepare young men and young women from an early age if they were to be really finished experts in their vocation in life, but that there must also be given a large amount of general education.

It the democracy wished to make its case really good, it must secure for itself equality of educational opportunity. Education must be thrown open to competition without distinction of class and without distinction of sex.

GRANTS FOR POOR AREAS.

Mr. J. A. Pease said the Government believed that average attendence must remain the basis for future grants, but instead of being applied as in the past to each particular school, it ought to be averaged throughout the whole of the area of each local education authority. In that way they believed that many cases of hardship of forced attendence when children were unfit might be avoided.

They proposed to simplify the whole system of grants and to base it on the comparative wealth and poverty of each area. A child should not be handicapped because the parents lived in a poor area where the rateable value of roperty was low.

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Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says: "The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself, I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up to date in his science."

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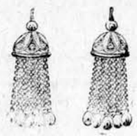

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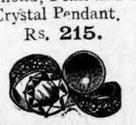

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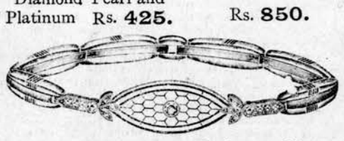

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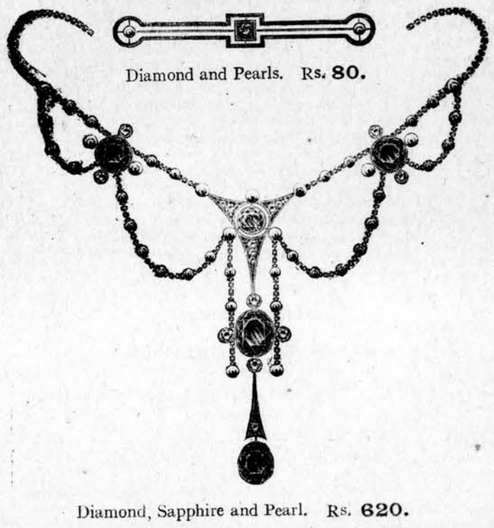

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FROM MUSCAT TO BUSRA.

A XMAS HOLIDAY IN THE GULF.

(From a Correspondent.)

Busra (Turkish Arabia), Dec. 28.

A trip up the Persian Gulf and the Shatt-el-Arab river, as far as Busra, in the month of December is an ideal way of spending the Christmas holidays. The journey can be performed in about fifteen days by taking the B. I. S. N. Company's fast Steamer leaving Bombay on Friday which connects with the Gulf fast Steamer at Karachi on Saturday. The climate at this time of the year is delightful—clear cold days with a bite in the air which is most invigorating.

The first port the Gulf Steamer touches at, on the voyage up, is Muscat. This quaint little town has loomed large in the Press lately, owing to the Sultan's subjects having been bitten by the revolutionary—microbe which possibly landed from some South American tramp steamer arriving from a Mexican port shortly after Huerta's troubles began. In the fitness of things, the British, who run the Quarantine Stations in the Gulf very promptly isolated the epidemic which so far has not reached the town. When we arrived at Muscat the excitement was over and the Indian troops were stationed on the hills behind Matra, a small town situated on a bay five miles from Muscat. Judging from the accounts of the trouble the late Sultan had, one naturally expected to see a town bristling with fortifications and big guns; but what we actually saw might have been the original of the stage scene of a musical comedy representing a small fortified town—say in Sicily. At the entrance to the bay are two small forts, the one on the left as you enter consisting of a small loop-holed town with three cannon lying on the rocks in front; the other on the right a more imposing structure consisting of two watch-towers surrounded by walls surmounted by turrets of the cannon, two I believe are occasionally used for firing salutes while the third is useless! At the top of the bay is the chief fortification—a formidable looking medieval castle with watch towers, turrets and casements and a long flight of steps leading up to it.

PICTURESQUE MUSCAT.

The town itself stretches along the beach on the right and consists of flat-roofed houses with many windows and balconies. The Sultan's Palace stands on the shore in the centre of this group of buildings and is distinguished from the others by the red flag flying over the roof. The hill directly opposite the Palace seems to have been converted into a hoarding on which to advertise the ships of the East Indies Squadron and British steamers visiting Muscat. The whole hillside is covered with the names of Men-o-War, the name of H. M. S. Philomel standing out in greater prominence. I understand the name of this ship is painted in letters nine feet high. The hill being directly opposite the Palace must make the Sultan feel easier in mind when truculent brothers and cousins send him messages of defiance; and possibly "Jack" had this in mind when he used the hill as a canvas on which to record the name of his ship! The hills round Muscat and along the coast are very rugged and bare; they shelter tiny coves in which dhows could hide quite easily. The land here and along the coast affords great facilities for gun-running and one can quite understand the enormous difficulties the ships of the East Indies Squadron have to contend with when chasing dhows carrying arms. The Sultan's Navy, consisting of one small steamer painted French grey and the size of the Turkish Gunboat that visited Bombay early this year, lay at anchor in the harbour. I believe she carries a nine-pounder but this is only for show and is used for firing salutes. The late Sultan used to go for short cruises in her—often as far as Matra five miles away! In the date season he used to send her to Bombay with consignments of dates. Owing to domestic differences with unruly kinsmen, the present Sultan has not availed himself of this form of amusement. Leaving Muscat land is again sighted when passing the straits of Ormuz. The lighting arrangements in the Persian Gulf are notoriously bad and the want of a light-house in the straits has been keenly felt. The Royal Indian Marine are at present erecting a light-house on the Little Quoin an island in the straits

AT BUSHIRE.

Bushire is reached on the second day out from Muscat. The Fast Mail Steamer anchors in the outer anchorage, seven and a half miles from the landing stage. On calm days it takes the country boats anything between three and five hours to come out to a steamer and about the same time going in; but when a Shamal is blowing the journey is performed in an hour. How the absurd quarantine regulations affect passengers for Bushire adversely. The fast steamer sailing from Karachi are in quarantine from the date of sailing till their arrival in Busra, i.e., for five days. Passengers landing at intermediate ports count the days on board to their credit but have to put in the balance at the quarantine station of the port at which they disembark. Bushire is generally reached four days after leaving Karachi, so that the unfortunate passengers are marooned on Quarantine Island for two nights and a day. The island is a huge sand bar three miles north of the Persian Custom House in Bushire—a bleak, desolate place with a house and a few huts, a most forbiding spot for a stranger to land at. There is, I understand, a "Khansamah" attached to the bungalow, who prepares meals, but as there is no means of ascertaining when a European passenger is expected, to arrive in the evening generally results in going supperless to bed. The passengers are carried ashore on the back of coolies or in chairs as the boats cannot go right in the water being very shallow. There are a few old books in the bungalow, but there is really nothing to do to kill the monotony unless one gets sunburnt sitting on the shore trying to fish the whole day. The town of Bushire stretches along the shore from the point on which the Persian Customs house stands to the British Residency (distinguishable by a lofty flag staff with cross-trees standing out very prominently by the side of the building), and extends far back almost to the other side, a huge mass of mud-plastered buildings with flat roofs. But as seen from a steamer, the town seems to extend the whole length of the island; this is because there are various consulates and residences built at intervals along the beach between the British Residency and the telegraph station of Bushire which is very noticeable on account of the tall masts of the wireless installation. The Persian Government House is a fairly large structure with a large portico in front fitted with green wind-shades and stands close to the British Residency. At this time of the year the hills behind Bushire are covered with snow and the view from a ship on a clear day is magnificent. The Shamals blow from over these hills, a cutting, cold breeze which is too keen to be pleasant unless one is clad in thick warm clothes. The boats plying for passengers are the common "Matchwas" we have in Bombay—in a Shamal of moderate velocity they travel very fast through the water but are apt to prove unpleasant in a strong Shamal as they ship too much water and pitch and roll tremendously.

UP THE CHANNEL.

We reached the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab in a little under twelve hours. There are two bars to cross and steamers have to wait for the tide. The mouth of the river is very shallow so the channel is marked off with buoys and a light-ship is stationed on the bar; but such is the way of the East, or rather the "Near-East," that the light-ship did not exhibit a light and the buoys had drifted slightly! Having arrived in a thick pea-soup fog, which would do credit to London, it was not surprising we found ourselves on a mud bank. It was intensely cold and we were all feeling miserable, but we bucked up and felt a decided glow when the skipper voiced the general opinion with regard to the Ottoman officials responsible for the up keep of the light-ship and channel! His remarks were certainly not poetical but were calculated to melt an ice-berg! However, we soon got off and proceeded up the channel with the steamer's siren hooting every few minutes. We emerged out of the fog off the small telegraph station of Fao. From here the banks of the river are covered with dense groves of date palms stretching far back.

AT ABADAN.

At Abadan we passed the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's depot. Abandan is a very go-ahead place, as towns in this part of the world go. I believe they have electric lights—certainly telephones, for we saw the posts from the ship as we passed. The staff of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. is housed in nice large double-storied bungalows. The whole of Abadan is covered with huge oil tanks with miles of pipes, and refineries. I heard that the Japs had started by sending a steamer from Bombay to get oil for their Navy and the British followed soon after. We did not anchor at Abadan but passed on to Mohammerah. The town is built on the Karwan river which joins the Shatt-el-Arab here. Three miles higher up we passed the two palaces of the Sheikh of Mohammerah. He is virtually ruler of Mohammerah and practically all the land and buildings in Mohammerah belong to him but nominally he is under the suzerainity of the Shah of Persia. The first palace is the Seraglio and the Shiekh lives in the second palace with twenty wives; but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the latter statement as I had it second hand! As we steamed past the first palace we fired a salute of two guns in the Shiekh's honour. This seemed to startle the guard for by the time they responded we were long past the second palace. It is obvious the Sheikh has some regard for the glass in his palace also for his nerves and therefore very thoughtfully placed his saluting battery in close proximity to the harem—possibly he did this to provide the ladies with some excitement; they cannot see much but then they hear such a *lot*!

AT BUSRAH.

We reached Busrah late on a Thursday evening. As it was dark the doctor did not come on board to give us Patrique. As a matter of fact hardly any boats ply on the river at night because of the playful habit the Arabs have of firing across the river when the mood takes them. It would not be dangerous if they aimed at the boat but, although their bona-fides may be good and they may be really and seriously exchanging pleasantries with pals on the opposite bank, their marksmanship is not the Bisley standard and nine cases out of ten the people in the boat would be hit!

BLACK MAGIC IN LONDON.

OCCULTISM AS SIGN OF DECADENCE.

Black Magic is by no means so rare a thing nowadays as the sceptical and unsuperstitious would think.

"There are people in London to-day who practise witchcraft," declared Monsignor Benson, the well-known Catholic author, to a surprised "Daily News" representative.

"Oddly enough," he went on, "the two persons whom I have in my mind are not women, but a middle-aged man and another male somewhat younger, so I suppose one should call them wizards, rather than witches."

"IN LEAGUE WITH EVIL SPIRITS."

"Mediæval rites," was Monsignor Benson's brief description of the performances of these persons—"rites which involve fasting and obscenity. They claim that they are in league with evil spirits, exactly as the old witches did. They are well educated; whether they are mad or not, or whether they are liars or not, are points on which I would not care to commit myself. But I know they attempt this witchcraft."

Explaining what may be called the psychological view of the phenomena of black magic, Monsignor Benson pointed out that the wizards use their rites as a means of mental concentration, by which, it is suggested, they exercise influence on the people they wish to injure. Their intentions, by the way, are always malevolent or selfish.

"But what I particularly want to say," he remarked, "is that while there is an enormous amount of nonsense, exaggeration, and self-deception in it all, that does not prove that there is not a grain of substantial fact underneath."

BENEVOLENT "WHITE MAGIC."

It is not only "black magic," however, which is raising its head once again in twentieth century London. There are, according to Monsignor Benson, people who also practise "white magic." These claim to be benevolent or altruistic in their objects.

"The 'Black Mass,' too," the interviewer was assured, "has been said in London. I was told of it about four years ago. The 'Black Mass' comprises every horror that it is possible to imagine. The object is to insult the Christian religion. Probably those who recite it—they believe, by the way, in the reality of the Sacrament—are insane.

"I would sooner not say what these people do. It is quite indescribable in its offensiveness and blasphemy. The 'Black Mass' has been said in Rome. But France is the country for it."

SIGN OF DECADENT CIVILISATION.

Usually, Monsignor Benson pointed out significantly, the practice of these arts of black magic appears in periods of national barbarism and decadence. All the Egyptian occultism came to Rome before its downfall.

"I am afraid," he said, "that we are living in a period of decadent civilisation. The worship of pleasure, above all else, and the decay of family life, are unmistakable signs of this.

"The number of people in this country who would believe the magicians to whom I have referred is increasing—not necessarily among the poor people. On the whole the poor people are much sounder in their instincts than the well-to-do.

"The wealthy are continually seeking fresh stimulus and sensation, and their minds become exhausted, morbid, and decadent. We see the decadence of which I have spoken in the growing worship of occultism.

"Personally," concluded Monsignor Benson, "I think that England may crumble, either from internal deterioration or external attack. That is my own private view."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BRISSE SOUP.
FISH AND POACHED EGGS.
QUAIL AU CHASSEUR.
BOILED BEEF A LA FLAMANDE.
SAVOURY FRITTERS.
POMEGRANATE JELLY.

Mutton, As. 4; Chicken, As. 4; Fish, As. 6; Quail, As. 8; Beef, As. 9; Eggs, As. 8; Vegetables, As. 6; Potatoes, As. 2; Odds & Ends, As. 4; Total, Rs. 3-3.

BRISSE SOUP.

The stock should be made with mutton and chicken, but the bones and giblets of a fowl which may be used for some other purpose will be quite enough to give it the necessary flavour. The soup should be flavoured with mixed vegetables, cleared in the usual way and served with the following. Rub a small tin of asparagus tips, failing the fresh vegetable, through a sieve to make a wineglassful of the puree, mix it with two eggs and two wineglassfuls of the soup with a little nutmeg and pepper and salt to taste. Pass all through a fine sieve, pour it into a shallow mould and set it to steam till well set; cut it into lozenges, put a sufficiency in each plate and pour the soup over.

FISH AND POACHED EGGS.

Fillet the fish after cooking and set it to marinade in a mixture of chilli vinegar, oil, tomato sauce or chutney, with chopped parsley and grated onion, for two or three hours. Let the bones and trimmings boil to make some fish stock for the aspic which must be well flavoured. Poach an egg for each person and trim it neatly; garnish sufficient china moulds with a stir of beetroot and some capers. Then place the fish fillet and on top of that the poached egg. Fill up with the jelly and set on ice. When turned out the fish will be on top of the poached egg all set in the jelly.

QUAIL AU CHASSEUR.

Form some sausage meat into small sausages, or make some from pounded meats with ham and good flavouring. Lay these and some thin slices of lean ham in a pan, and brown them nicely; then add the quail, a few mushrooms, dredge with seasoned flour, add a glass of red wine, close down the lid and cook in a moderate oven for half an hour. Remove the birds, clear the gravy of all grease and pour it over the birds when serving.

BOILED BEEF A LA FLAMANDE.

Have the water boiling and plunge the meat into it; then draw it to the side immediately and just let it simmer for three hours with as many sorts of vegetables as possible chopped into neat dice, the onion whole stuck with one or two cloves. Remove the meat from the water and set it to brown slightly in fat, then add the vegetables drained and two or three glasses of white wine, some meat essence and flavouring to taste. Let all simmer for another three-quarters of an hour and serve.

SAVOURY FRITTERS.

Boil up a teacupful of water with a pinch of salt and a dessertspoonful of butter and while boiling sift in very gradually, stirring all the time, two small tablespoonfuls of flour, working all quickly till it is a smooth paste. Then add a tablespoonful of grated cheese and let it cool; off the fire, work in one whole egg and the yolk of another. Put this into a forcing bag and force it into little heaps on a greased baking sheet and bake till they are a golden brown, slit them up and fill them with any savoury quenelle mixture, or savoury whipped cream, or more grated cheese, brush them over with the white of an egg and sprinkle with grated pistachio nut; serve hot or cold.

POMEGRANATE JELLY.

Squeeze enough juice from pomegranates to make two large cupfuls; flavour with a little lime juice and sugar if needed, adding gelatine in sufficiency. When dissolved add two or three wineglassfuls of sherry or a little liqueur to taste, but not enough to mask the peculiar astringent taste of the juice. Boil up and strain through a cloth and set on ice. It may be served with whipped cream but it is not at all necessary.

BIG GAME HUNTING IN FAR EAST.

ADVENTURES IN INDO-CHINA.

In the current number of "Le Mois" there is a striking article by M. Paul Louis Herviver on French big game hunters and hunting in Indo-China.

The writer is eulogistic on the subject of the unsuspected beauties of the jungles and the plains in that region.

The Mois, a race of natives inhabiting Indo-China, are very distinct from the Annamites, who are no longer savages since their submission to Chinese influence. On the other hand, the Mois surprise the traveller by the remarkable manner in which they resist every effort to draw them from their own rude customs. The Mois is practically naked except in the neighbourhood of Saigon, where the women make a slight concession to convention by draping a portion of their bodies with a morsel of cloth. Brave to the degree of intrepidity and having no appreciation of fatigue, they make excellent hunting guides and seem to understand the habits of wild beasts. Unfortunately they have a weakness for spirit distilled from rice. The motor-car astonishes them less than photography, but above all the novelties of civilisation they prefer the quietude of their primeval forests and love to follow the traditions of their forebears. They are a race unfortunately doomed to extinction, a fact the more to be regretted on account of the simplicity of their characters and the sweetness of their disposition. Of the big game in that part of the world there exist to-day in Cochin-China, Annam and Cambodia, tigers, elephants, buffaloes and wild boars, among others, a tempting variety for the hunter.

DANGERS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

The writer relates how wearying and misleading sometimes are the reports of the native Annamites regarding the whereabouts of "Ong Cop," the local designation for the tiger, and how often the guides of this tribe will conduct the hunter by false rumours upon the hypothetical trail of a phantom quarry. Experience, he says, teaches that tiger hunting is full of both dangers and disappointments. Wise people do not run after the tiger, but take up a favourable position and way-lay him in his tracks. Natives will rush into the settlements and report the depredations of a tiger among their herds, calling upon the white colonists to come quickly and slay him, but the general rule is that before the arrival of the latter upon the scene Ong Cop has made good his escape.

The whiskers of a tiger are regarded by the natives as unrivalled bringers of good luck, as well as being a deadly weapon against an adversary, for, chopped into the minutest portions and mixed with food, they produce death without leaving any traces of their operation.

Buffaloes, wild bulls (gaur), tigers and panthers are among the game which are most sought after in Indo-China. Buffaloes are numerous in the plains of Lagna, near Saigon. A light railway runs to a convenient spot whence the plains are reached on horseback or on foot. Merchants of Saigon are accustomed to make week-end buffalo-hunting excursions from that place. But M. Hervier, in pointing to the dangers which accompany this form of sport, recalls the death of M. Latham in Africa.

There is a regretable feature of buffalo-hunting, however, to which our attention is called, and that is the ruthless and criminal massacre, on a wholesale scale, of these beasts by parties who destroy them with magazine fire. Dangerous as the buffalo is at all times, these battues render them wilder than before, and those who have been wounded, as numbers of them are, are a positive danger to the natives and the ordinary hunter, for they will charge without warning out of the high grass on the mere sound of approaching footsteps. For this reason M. Hervier pleads for stringent hunting laws and the limitation of these senseless massacres and woundings, at the same time hinting that many residents who return to France from Indo-China with quantities of trophies do not relate the unsportsmanlike means employed by them in order to become possessed of them.

Elephants, rhinocera, crocodiles, not to mention small game, abound, while the jungles are full of beautiful birds and legions of monkeys.

BUFFALO BILL OF FAR EAST.

The greatest hunter of all that district is M. Jean Honore Oddera, the Buffalo Bill of the Far East, as he is sometimes called, or the King of the Mois. His "bag" during his residence there includes 106 elephants, twenty-five rhinocera, and six tigers, and yet he has never hunted for the sake of killing but in defence of his villagers, among whom he has a school.

The plains of Lagna are about the most important of the hunting grounds thereabout, and during the last season Prince and Princess William of Sweden, who attended the coronation festivities of the King of Siam at Bangkok, proceeded on a shooting trip there. They were guided by M. Oddera, and were accompanied by the Duc de Montpensier.

M. Combanaire, a tiger hunter, declares that the tiger is really a useful beast in that it limits the multiplication of the devastating wild boar.

M. Hervier notices that Englishmen are drawn to Indo-China in increasing numbers, greatly to the advantage of the French colony.

The Madras Indian Church Council is making arrangements for the celebration of the centenary. The first day of celebration will be on January 6. There will be special services in all the C. M. S. Churches on that day. On Wednesday January 7, 1914, which is the centenary day, there will be a centenary celebration of Holy Communion in Zion Church at which the Lord Bishop of Madras will be the Celebrant and the Secretary the Rev. Canon Sell, D.D., will preach. The centenary meeting will be held in the Victoria Town Hall, on Wednesday, January 7, at 6 p.m. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras will preside. A brief review of the Church Missionary Society work in South India from its commencement will be read by Mr. E. S. Hensman, the Honorary Secretary at the Madras Indian Church Council and it is hoped that addresses will be given by Mr. A. Mayhew and the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tinnevelly and Mr. J. Williams, the Deputy Collector of Madras.

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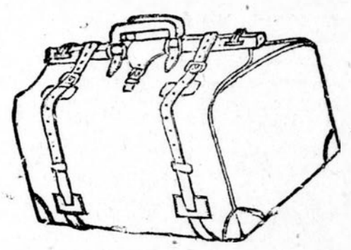

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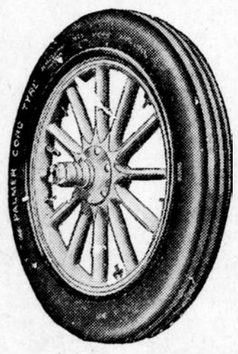

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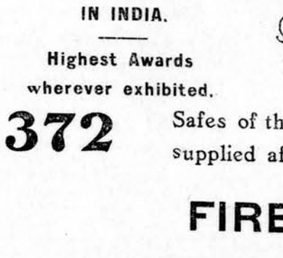

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